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REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



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50th

Fiftieth - Anniversary



The
Winfield
Beacon
Winfield, Iowa

1931

Let the Beacon Shine
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THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF
WINFIELD, IOWA
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WINFIELD, IOWA

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MRS. E. D. PATTERSON



H. A. HAIGHT

MRS. H. A. HAIGHT

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Associated with Marshall Field & Company —What It Means to YOU—

We are proud of the fact that we are affiliated with a group of stores associated with Marshall Field & Company. For over seventy-five years this institution has forged ahead steadily.

By being a member of this great group of stores, we take advantage of their tremendous buying power and the business guidance of the executives who have made the group possible.

While we consider ourselves a part of this group, we want our customers to understand that this store is still independently owned—we are a part of the community—our business is here—our home is here and our profits are re-invested here—just as in the past.

La France Hosiery
Wear-Well Blankets
Wear-Well Sheets, Sheetin, Pillow
Cases and Muslins
Mansfield Underwear
Fieldroy Lingerie
Zion Curtains
Puritas Sanitary Accessories
Invader Prints
Colonial Draperies
Bowstring Thread
Dorothy Perkins Toilet Preparations
Miss America Corsetry
“Trixie” “Dorna Gordon” “Marcy Lee”
Wash Frocks
Wm. Carter Underwear

Dry Goods : Ready-to-Wear : General Accessories

Forty Years ¹⁸¹⁰⁰⁰¹ of Continuous Service

During the year of 1892 a number of citizens of this community saw the possibilities and need of another bank in Winfield and called a meeting for December 8th of which J. T. Davidson was Chairman and John D. Dill, Secretary. By December 22nd the required amount of capital stock had been sold and at that meeting J. C. Green, Chas. Lauer, J. A. Young, L. M. Samson, Wm. Smiley, T. W. Rickey, L. J. Carden, J. T. Porter and Nathan Metzger were elected members of the first board of directors, with Chas. Lauer serving as President and J. C. Green, Vice President.

The Kimmel corner was purchased and Chas. Lauer, J. C. Green, Wm. Smiley were appointed as the building committee. The building which they erected has continuously served as good, adequate and comfortable banking quarters.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders was held on March 7, 1893, electing Chas. Lauer, J. C. Green, L. M. Samson, Nathan Metzger, Wm. Smiley, J. A. Young, Nels Klen, T. W. Rickey and J. T. Porter as directors. J. C. Green was then elected president which position he well and faithfully filled until his death January 31, 1931; and Chas. Lauer was then elected Vice President.

The following men have or are serving as members of the Board of Directors: Chas. Lauer, J. C. Green, L. M. Samson, Nathan Metzger, Wm. Smiley, J. A. Young, Nels Klen, T. W. Rickey, J. T. Porter, G. Peck, Joseph Hibgee, O. L. Samson, J. K. Dunn, E. W. Harrison, A. W. Jennings, W. S. Browning, W. P. Dunnahoo, J. W. Canby, A.

W. Shearer, G. C. Cotter, Theo. Russell, B. A. Jennings, A. L. Thomas.

During the corporate period of the institution Chas. Lauer, J. C. Green and A. L. Thomas have constituted the line of Presidents. Chas. Lauer, Nathan Metzger, James Higbee, W. S. Browning and B. A. Jennings that of Vice Presidents.

H. S. Young was the first cashier and held that position until March 4, 1918, when he resigned to accept a like position with the Washington National Bank, Washington, Iowa. This vacancy was filled by J. C. Coonrod who has continued to act in the capacity as cashier since March 4, 1918.

The position of Assistant Cashier has been filled by Arnold Lauer, John L. Stivers, J. T. Harrell, E. J. Engeldinger, O. L. Karsten, J. C. Coonrod, T. T. Warren, Raymond McConnell and E. D. Nordstrom.

On January 11, 1913, the by-laws of the bank were amended whereby it could act in the capacity of Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee and Referee. This department of the bank, by its efficient methods and good judgment has steadily gained favor in the community.

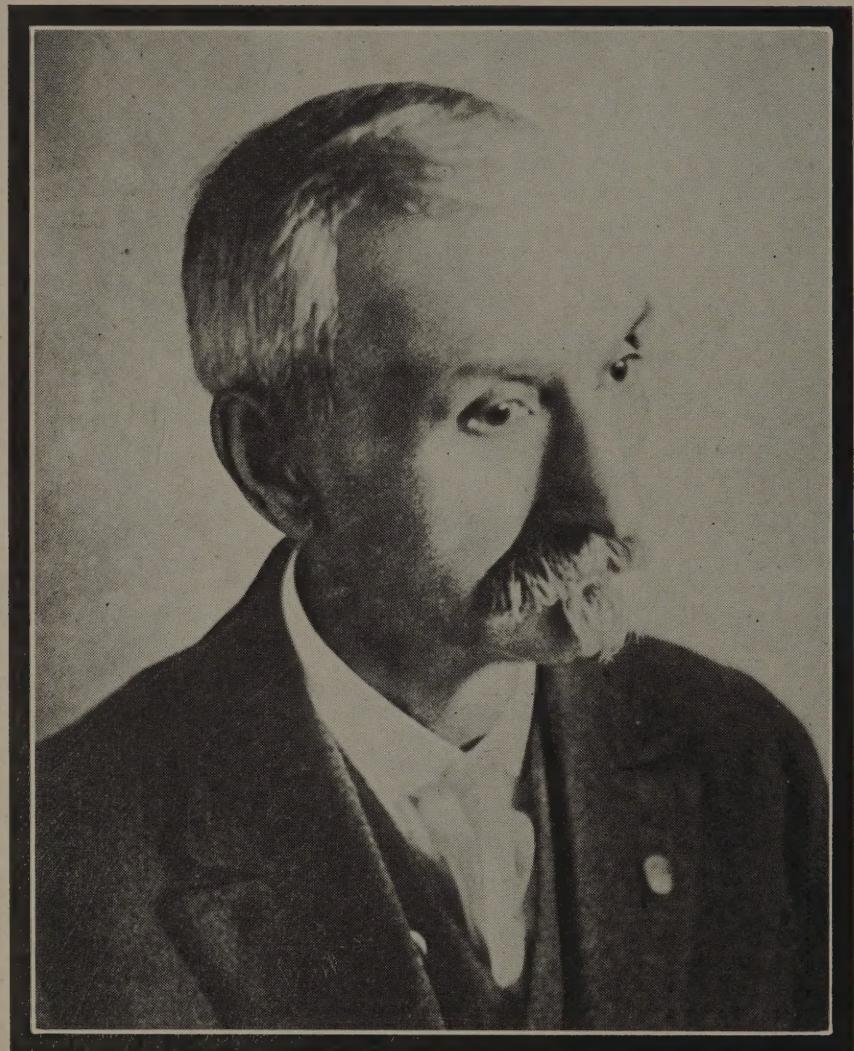
The Winfield State Bank has always and will continue to have the best interest of the community at heart keeping in mind those items of good banking which are the safeguard of deposits.

At this time the present management desires to thank all for the business entrusted to it and hopes that its future service will continue to merit confidence of the banking community.

WINFIELD STATE BANK “Bank of Safety and Service”

A. L. THOMAS, President
B. A. JENNINGS, Vice President

J. C. COONROD, Cashier
E. D. NORDSTROM, Asst. Cashier



EDWARD C. HINKLE

1840 - 1925

Publisher of the Winfield Beacon Forty-three Years

Resident of Winfield Seventy-two Years

Fiftieth Anniversary Number of the Winfield Beacon

By the Publisher

Greetings



In issuing The Beacon's Golden Anniversary edition, the publisher has done so with a thought of recording some of the interesting data surrounding the development of the country over the past 98 years, presenting it to its readers and supporters in a souvenir form.

The undertaking has been a momentous one and the task of compiling the information contained between these two covers has taken months of conscientious and tireless endeavor.

It cannot be said that all statements, dates, etc. are correct. Much dependence for the stories and history, dealing with events back fifty and more years, has been upon the memory of those sufficiently old to know of them. Coming from the various reliable sources, the publisher is confident that in the whole, such facts, as recorded are as nearly correct as humanly possible to gather for a work of this kind.

There are many contributors to this book. The Beacon thanks them kindly for their effort to produce something worthwhile and in a form that every reader will enjoy.

Omissions, if any, are unintentional. In the rush to produce it, errors are bound to be a part of the work. We are sorry for what may be.

The publisher hopes that this Golden Anniversary Number may be interesting enough to its readers and sufficiently valuable that it will be kept for many years. Unlike a newspaper, the stock will last indefinitely and being bound together offers little chance for it to become separated.

The enormous amount of work and expense connected with the publication of this book means little if it fills the bill in the estimation of the readers. There has been joy along with troubles and all the digging into the past has acquainted us better with the rise of this country from prairie grass to its present status.

This Fiftieth Anniversary Number is
respectfully dedicated to the
memory of our Father

Congratulations

to the

WINFIELD BEACON

on its

Fiftieth

Anniversary

May the Winfield Beacon
continue to shine as the
sun for another fifty years

The first hundred years are the hardest

Burlington
Chamber of Commerce

C. W. Bond, Secy.-Mgr.

Brief History of the Beacon

Since May 18, 1881

By the Publisher

J. H. Hardin moved a few cases of type and an old Washington hand press into Winfield by wagon in the spring of 1861, and outfitted the first newspaper office in a building about where J. W. Cox's barber shop now stands. No one seems to be real certain, but this may be the same building. On May 14th of that same year, the first issue of the Beacon was distributed.

E. C. Hinkle, then a farmer, residing on the Round Grove school site, took considerable interest in the new project, and after disposing of the farm the next spring, purchased the Beacon and was editor and publisher continually until his death on May 20, 1925.

In 1882, the weekly edition was carried to the postoffice in a small market basket. Subscribers were mostly close friends of the editor and very likely exchanged something of a produce or vegetable kind in payment for the paper. But few issues of the Beacon were printed at the stand of its beginning. The new owner had also purchased a large residence of the Myers family, much too roomy for the three occupants, so the scanty equipment was moved into the second story. Though but a few pieces, printing machinery was of sufficient weight to sway the house and ere long, windows and doors of the building would not close. A barn stood on the west end of the lot, and ye struggling editor decided that it could be remodeled and made into a very comfortable home for the Beacon. First it was moved some twenty feet east from the alley. This was done for fire protection from the livery barn just across the way. The building was sealed with lumber of most any width and dimension. Wallpaper and old newspapers were pasted on the walls to keep out the cold. While this arrangement was to be but temporary, strange as it may seem, the old barn served as a publishing house until the spring of 1914. Prior to 1900, the building received a new roof, an addition to the north to accommodate more machinery, and one coat of paint. Aside from these noteworthy changes, said building remained unchanged. When the present brick block was erected, the old building was removed to the rear and served as a store house until the summer of 1929, when fire destroyed it, together with a lot of heirlooms, old paper files and newsprint.

Early days of newspapering in Winfield were hard ones. Not as thickly populated as now, the territory could not lend a great deal of support. How the publisher even managed to stick it out, is beyond comprehension. In those days business had not learned the advantages and value of advertising and the revenue from this source was necessarily quite scant. Paying for "ready-prints" was the publisher's greatest trial. Money was as scarce as hen's teeth, and when the majority of accounts receivable, were an exchange proposition, a few dollars in cash for outside bill paying was next to impossible.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties that confronted the early life of the Beacon, the little sheet improved slowly with age, and grew up with the community weekly, recording the deaths, births and activities of the people who supported it.

The press upon which the Beacon was first printed, had the appearance of a cider machine. It was an old Washington hand press, and several of the older residents of the community can even now recall how it was worked. Then came the Vaughn Ideal, the first moving cylinder press the publisher had. It was supposed to be an innovation in speed and fine printing, but when installed and used a year or so, turned out to be a "lemon." Operators of this press did not know whether the edition would ever come out, and had a hard time themselves reading what was in it. The great step forward took place a few years ahead of the twentieth century, when steam power was added to the equipment and a fine Chicago stop cylinder press large enough to print four pages of six columns each all at one time was erected on a brick floored addition built to the north end of the plant. This press would print four hundred an hour and the greatest labor and time saver the plant crew had experienced. Steam developed from a little feed-cooking boiler, drove an engine about as large as a June-bug. It is within the memory of the writer how that little outfit performed. We also recall vividly the great amount of work that Joseph Hobart, now gone to his reward, performed about the Beacon office, and was at all times ye editor's right hand man and comfort in time of mechanical troubles.

Next came a folding machine. For the first fold of this new acquirement, a knife a yard long whacked the sheet in the center, or near that point, and started it into the rolls. The knife

looked like a guillotine, appeared dangerous, and often did observers cry out to the operator to "look-out", lest a severe accident occur. The little old barn became packed and crowded with equipment until there was a crowd around a massive stove set well to the front and a hindrance to opening the front door. In 1914 ground was broken for the erection of the present building. Progress since that time has been with the times. Swift presses, type casting machines, bindery machinery, dust proof cabinets, imposing stones, and the power of individual motors, have all come since that time. The Beacon has grown because of the loyalty of its supporters.

Reminiscing further. Several years after Ed. Hinkle acquired the Beacon, his assistant in the plant, J. R. Stinson became a member of the firm. In 1913, Mr. Stinson retired from the firm and Chas. J. Hinkle took up his work. Mr. Stinson has been more or less identified with the Beacon ever since.

E. C. Hinkle passed away, May 20, 1925. He had accomplished much for the community, himself and the work that he loved. He always worked. He died with his boots on. His indomitable faith in Winfield, the country round about and the ultimate outcome of his struggling business, served as a buoy to float him over the rough seas and to bring the Beacon up to its present position.

Pages could be written about the early life of the Beacon, the scrap the publisher had in those trying years to keep the "light shining," and about the decidedly pleasant occurrences, too, which served as a reward for his hard work, humiliation and sacrifice for a purpose.

Telling the story of fifty years of rural newspapering in a few sentences and doing it justice is impossible. Lean years, away back then, were practically a part of every settler. Buying a non-essential, like a home town newspaper might have been desired, but not largely participated in, thus making the task of financing such a project decidedly difficult. Settlers, though in strained circumstances, were for him, or he could not have made the grade at all. Financial matters were pretty much mutual with them all. The "stickers" in every line came through in nice shape.

So, now, everything that the Beacon enjoys, all that it is, all that it can hope to be, must be credited to him who gave his life in establishing it. A priceless heritage.



History of Winfield

by E. C. Hinkle

Late Editor relates early observations. Taken
from Beacon files of December 1912



Prior to 1851, the land upon which the present city of Winfield is located, belonged to the United States and its only use was to grow the luxuriant prairie grass and furnish feed for the deer, the buffalo having long before migrated west of the Missouri river. For ages the grass had grown in the summer to decay in the winter, thus building our four and five feet of black soil which possesses corn and grass elements unsurpassed on earth. The sun shone and the showers fell upon a great undeveloped country so rich in productive powers that its cultivation was destined to startle the civilized world.

During the time of which we speak, Congress decided that in order that this land become settled, passed a law offering all Iowa land, except some Indian reservations and probably some mining lands, for \$1.25 per acre in lots of forty acres and up to all you cared to purchase. There were no homestead regulations, you plunked down the cash and received a government patent, good for all times. H. R. Lyon secured his farm in this way and still holds it. Asberry Porter a land agent of Mt. Pleasant, also secured quite a scope of land here, being attracted to this locality by the timber along Crooked Creek, for in those days coal was almost unknown and without wood for fuel and fencing, the prairie with all its fertility was considered worthless and mid-way between here and Mt. Pleasant was a scope of country which was thought would never be settled. What short minded mortals we are, for years ago this same land commenced under the hand of industry to flourish and blossom as the rose and its owners to live like princes in the gardens of the gods.

To make his possessions here more valuable, Mr. Porter conceived the idea of establishing a town. Land agents must be smart in their line to succeed, and this gentleman did, for in a very short time, after the town was staked out, June 12, 1852, he sold to W. T. Clayton over a thousand acres, including the town, for \$7.00 an acre, and tradition says that he really entered some of the land after selling to Mr. Clayton, which was all square work, but it enriched him \$5,750 in a few days.

On a pleasant May day, 1854, this scribbler with his parents and W. T. Clayton and family, crossed the prairie between here and the county seat. On the north edge of Big Creek tim-

ber there was a log cabin, occupied by two old maids and from there to the homes of George and Mitchell Myers, at our fair grounds, there was not a single human habitation in sight in any direction, only a path through the ocean of prairie as far as the eye could reach.

Our teams were halted in front of Hoover's store, the only building in town which was a little wooden shack standing on the very spot now occupied by Shearer's store. This place was in keeping with the early days and occupied the front room of the house, the family living in the rear rooms. The stock of goods was small, a few staples, some calico, etc., a barrel of "orleans" molasses and a barrel of old rye whisky, the latter being much the cheaper of the two.

We had a weekly mail in those days, that is if the mail carrier, old man Rose of Salem, could cross the Skunk river on horseback, his route being Salem to Columbus City, and when the old river got "up on its ear," we had to wait for news until the waters subsided. Be it remembered that there was not a foot of railroad in the state, and mail was brought to Burlington by boat and to Mt. Pleasant by stage, one of the old four horse post coaches of the same Holiday line that pushed across the continent in front of the railroads.

Before 1854 the pioneers had built a little log school house on the south bank of Crooked creek, near the

present covered bridge, Geo. Kepper's and in this puncheoned floored room with split log benches, we (barefooted) urchins poured over the elementary spelling book, McGuffie's reader and Ray's arithmetic. This, the only public room in the township, was used for preaching services, singing and spelling schools, election and law suits, the latter of rare occurrence.

The township was organized, during the time that Winfield Scott was running against Frank Pierce for president and some Whigs honored him by calling the town Winfield and the township, Scott. Scott went down in defeat, but his namesake continued to grow and develop until we are what you see today.

In 1855, Mr. Clayton built a store room where Lindly's bank now stands but later it was fitted up for a tavern and with many changes of landlords, it continued as a hotel until the property was purchased by Mr. Lindly, 1901, and erected the fine banking house he now occupies.

In 1857, Chas. Craven and W. G. Lauder put up a wagon and blacksmith shop on the corner of the state bank site, and it was with Mr. Lauder that Wm. Myers learned his trade.

In this brief description, it will be noticed that the original town as platted, contained four blocks 1-2-3-4, extending from the Commercial hotel corner north to Vengous livery



The Present Beacon Office

barn, E. F. Haight's corner on the west to the Hinkle home on the east. Since then a number of additions have been made, W. Mullin's 1, 2, 3, 4; R. J. Courier 1, 2, 3; S. A. Clark 1, 2, 3; an extension of No. 1; J. H. Patterson 1, 2; J. L. Roderick 1, 2; and last the Fairview addition. The corporation lines were extended some years ago and made one mile square.

At the opening of the Civil war, there were, all told, not more than a dozen houses here, all being small wooden structures and sidewalks were unknown. The tall grass waved on all sides, the deer and wolf were plentiful and prairie chickens flew in immense flocks in search of food. It seems strange to us where all these things have gone.

The B. & N. W., narrow gauge railroad, reached here in 1876. Prior to that time all the produce, stock, etc., had to be taken to market by team and as Morning Sun was the nearest that town thrived and fattened from its western trade, but when the "wheelbarrow" road came, as they called it, the scene changed, and Winfield became the home market. It cost Scott township \$25,000 in subscriptions to get the little road, but it was a good investment, and now widened to the standard gauge and made a part of the Burlington system, it retains its popularity as a great auxiliary to our interests.

The independent school district was organized in 1881 and a new frame building erected to take the place of the old one which had stood for many years at the north end of Main street and also in which W. Mullin taught the first school, his scholars, numbering 80, and ranging in size from the prattling kid to the young man with whiskers. Be it said to Mr. Mullin's credit that many of his students went out into the world to occupy high positions of trust and honor.

Not until 1882 was the town incorporated with the officers, R. J. Stinson, mayor; E. C. Hinkle, clerk; councilmen, T. C. Weaver, D. M. Rittenhouse, W. C. Bryant, Dr. Wertz, J. H. Goodspeed; Cor. Peck and T. L. Smith, treasurer; Dr. Hanna, health officer, the latter holding his position until the present time. The population at this time had reached over two hundred and it was deemed necessary to begin to put on shape, and also to be able to regulate the two saloons, then doing a thriving business, one of which was owned by "Old John" the only name that we ever knew for him.

One night a crowd of citizens tipped the shack over and that was the end of his career here, and there has never been a saloon in town since.

At this time, surveyors came through here, staking out a road, to be called the New Sharon & Coal Valley R. R. No tax or subscription was asked for, causing our people to think it was "wind," but it was good wool, only when it came it was the Iowa Central, and so it continued until it was absorbed recently by the M. & St. L. R. R. It is a great business road as attested by the large number of double header freight trains. Reports say the road will be much improved in the near future.

The "Great" E. I. D. fair was or-

ganized in 1884. During the summer before, T. C. Rittenhouse wrote an article in favor of establishing a fair, here which was the first start of a series of booster articles that we published and finally public sentiment was sufficiently aroused to call a meeting with W. Mullin as president and Dr. Wertz, secretary. The first race track was made on Mr. Mullin's land and the circle occupied the same land now filled with pretty homes and known as millionaire row. The fair was held here two years, after which the forty acres, now occupied, was purchased and permanent barns, amphitheatre and buildings erected. This institution has had its bright and dark days, but through all the years it has been a good advertisement for Winfield and this country. A few years ago it was made a joint stock company, all indebtedness on land and buildings, paid off and placed on a solid financial basis, so that we expect to keep it abreast of the times and supply our people with clean wholesome amusement, as well as to encourage improved stock, machinery, etc. At present R. P. Davidson, president; and John A. Baxter, secretary. In this connection we may modestly remark that this scribbler held office of secretary sixteen years and this makes us feel deeply interested in its future usefulness, growth and prosperity.

To J. T. Davidson belongs the honor of erecting the first brick building in town, it being the Commercial hotel, completed during the summer of 1892. The fine brick blocks on each side of Main street were erected in a few years thereafter and so remained until the big fire, Dec. 30, 1909, which destroyed the Browning block, Carden block and the Patterson block. It was a sorry day for our little city, but full of enterprise and faith in Winfield's future, caused all losers to rebuild, except the last named and this site will be used in the near future.

In 1867 the I. O. O. F. lodge was organized and its first meetings were held over the Goodspeed store building. For a time the Masonic brethren allowed the I. O. O. F. to hold its meetings in their hall, until the present hall of the I. O. O. F. was completed in 1893. Last year, fine new furniture was purchased, making it

a very desirable place. It now has about one hundred members in good standing, M. Stollar, N. G. and El C. Hinkle, Rec. Sec.

The Masonic lodge was organized in 1868. They own the fine hall over the Brook store and have enjoyed an unusual growth in late years, their membership now being one hundred and thirty, and all strong in the work of the order. E. H. Reece, W. M.; and Jno. A. Baxter, Sec.

The Eastern Star, an auxiliary to the Masonic lodge, has a large and enthusiastic membership and its ladies are noted for their good lodge work and the excellence of the frequent banquets they serve.

In 1897 a Woodman lodge was organized here. At present they occupy the upper room in the Goodspeed building and have over one hundred members. During its existence they have paid a number of death losses and their affairs have always been conducted in a business like manner, making it a safe and reliable kind of insurance. E. W. Hoffman, V. C. and Dr. E. W. Harrison, Sec.

Many years ago we had a G. A. R. post here, but as the old soldiers began to feel the weight of years, they gradually dropped out and its meetings were discontinued. Its flag and muskets are in care of Joseph Hobart and are brought out for use when necessary.

At one time there was quite a flourishing Sons of Veterans Camp here, but its members moved away and it, too, closed its career.

The Auditorium block was completed in Feb. 1900. The upper floor was fitted up for public use with large stage, dressing rooms, scenery and opera chairs. The lower floors divided, are used for hardware store and meat market.

During a bitter cold night in the winter of 1896 the old frame school house took fire and burned to the ground. The following fall the present fine brick structure was completed, standing on the site of its parent. An up-to-date building, heated by steam and contains a fine equipment of apparatus for work in physics, botany and zoology. The present directors are C. W. Gardner, Pres., G. E. Peterson, Geo. Bloomer, H. H. Bailey, J. F. Miller, C. W. Huntsberry, Treas., and J. M. Lindly, Sec. The present instructors are





R. L. Masson, B. A., Supt., science; May Briggs, B. S., principal, Latin; Helen F. Waldren, B. A., English; Gertrude Whitmore, B. S., mathematics; Daisy Hixson, grammar grade; Rose Rathmel, intermediate grades; Laura Gregory, second primary grades; Ella Vincent, first primary grades; Esta Summy, music and drawing. The Winfield schools are so efficient in all branches and so popular among the people that large number of students from the surrounding country are always in attendance and this latter fact is a strong argument for consolidation and we hope this may be accomplished before long.

The high school football team lost but one game in the fall of 1912.

Chas. Lauer erected the large brick building, now occupied by A. W. Shearer, in 1897, the upper floors are used for office rooms.

In 1901 the Huston block was completed. The lower floors are used for a drug store and a restaurant, the upper floors for office rooms and the Winfield Telephone Co.'s headquarters.

Nathan Metzger built the building in which Otto Nelson has his clothing store in 1901, the upper floor being used for office rooms.

The frame block of buildings on north Main street, between the Electric theatre and the lower restaurant were all built about the same time, the latter being the first building, previous to 1885, the year that B. B. Lindly put up his two buildings, one now being occupied by the Electric theatre. Between 1885 and 1900 the rest of that section was built, but we cannot find out the exact date of each.

The first band for Winfield was organized in the fall of 1884, with a young man by the name of Porter from Danville, as its leader. Chas. Kimball, a jeweler, came here soon after and took charge of the band and led it for a few years. W. F. Kendrick moved here and took the band in hand, being a fine musician, he brought it up to the point of excellence seldom obtained by a country organization. The old original members have nearly all quit or moved away. New ones have taken their places and until just lately we have been having our regular Saturday evening concerts, of high order.

The gas was first turned into the mains and the street lights lighted

Winfield Offers Facilities for New Industries

with the first plant that Winfield ever had on Nov. 22, 1900. We had a beautiful light, good, rich gas that didn't blow the mantles all to pieces the minute you put them on. The operator at that time was Joseph Hobart, and a dandy too, he holding the position for three and one-half years. The plant took fire and burned to the ground, May 23, 1905 and the town was in total darkness for about six months, at the end of such time the new generator was installed and gas was turned into the mains. It is our present lighting system, but will likely be abandoned when we get the electric "juice" in here.

For over thirty years this paper has worked its best for Winfield and surrounding country, a fact we think, all will admit, and we are glad we have. We avoided quarrels and contention that make men swear and women weep, preferring to say good things of our surroundings, and if we could not speak well of anyone, we said nothing. We love this city, this country, this people and we rejoice to see the signs of progression on every hand. There may be better climates for a few months in the year but after averaging it all up, heat, cold, sunshine, showers, fertile soil, live and whole-hearted citizens, where on earth can you beat it? You can't better it, as attested by the fact that many who have lived here, only went away that they may have opportunities to enrich their conditions with cheaper land or business propositions and they always feel proud to say that they came from Winfield and community. God bless them all, we will strive to make it a place they will always honor and respect. We can't linger on the shores of time to boost Winfield for thirty more years, oh, no! but while we do stay our best efforts shall always be given to the town and community, which has stood by us so grandly, through all the fleeting years.

Winfield offers excellent facilities for the founding and establishment of new industries.

Considering its ideal location, with two railroad connections and surfaced highways in all directions affording marvelous transportation means, Winfield is truly a perfect industrial center. Extensive paving, ample water and electric supply, and adequate sewage enhance its opportunities for the building up of business. There are also innumerable ideal industrial sites, situated near the railroads.

Not only are shipping facilities ideal for manufacturing purposes, but climatically, a very temperate weather exists and work can be carried on without undue inconveniences throughout the year.

The city is situated in the midst of a thriving farming country, noted for its fertile soil, its abundant crop production and its growing of live-stock.

An abundance of water and electric power is available at all times and can be employed for a diversity of purposes. The sewer, an indispensable phase of industry, is likewise perpetually in perfect condition. The paved thoroughfares extend from depot to depot and include every important business and residence district in the city. The water works also affords ample fire protection besides its efficiency for household and manufacturing purposes.

The citizens of Winfield are also restless and progressive and welcome any opportunity for advancement. They have provided themselves with wonderful educational and religious institutions and all business and manufacturing establishments progress with the trend of the times. Everything is modern and the city is fully prepared to provide for any industrial concern which should wisely choose this location for the construction of business.

Winfield is the trading center of its section and is fully equipped to accept any responsibilities along this line.



This picture taken on the occasion of a farewell for Rev. Ballantine in 1895 on the lawn of Dr. Cowden, now W. S. Browning's place, Kongable, Young, McCulley, Huston and other families.

Progress of Winfield in Fifty Years Has Been Steady

Winfield received its name in rather a unique way. It appears that Whigs desired to pay honor to Winfield Scott, who at that time was a candidate for president, popularized him in this section, by naming the township Scott and the settlement Winfield. Unlike many towns, the name has been the same from the start and is situated in exactly the same spot where first located.

There is not a great lot to be said about the town prior to 1850. Definite proof is available that settlers from Kentucky arrived here shortly after the territory was opened for settlement in 1833, but information is quite scant concerning them. There was a little settlement around the south bank of Crooked Creek, north of town by the Hochreiter, Zickafoose, McCully, Worechum, Rickey, Moorehead and Larkin families and another around Round Grove. The school house near the present Kepper residence was the only public building in the township prior to 1854, and but one store had been erected in Winfield; that on the site of the Winfield Clothing Co.

A man by the name of Clayton built a store room in 1855 where the Lindly block stands, and in 1857 Chas. Craven and W. G. Lauder erected a wagon and blacksmith shop on the opposite corner or where the Winfield State Bank now stands.

During the succeeding years until about the time of the Civil war an occasional store or dwelling was built, but the little village showed trifling chances of ever amounting to much. Crawfordsville had good stores, and all the people north of Crooked Creek went there to trade. Morning Sun, Wapello, Mt. Pleasant and Burlington were all quite thriving towns in those days and were looked to by the settlers as places for marketing and the purchase of needed supplies.

A change came about in Winfield in the early seventies, when the coming of the railroad was practically assured. Nimrod Lease, one of the best known merchants in this section of the country was operating a big store in Crawfordsville. Railroad talk caused him to come to Winfield and establish himself in business in 1873. He placed Jim Harper in charge. Immediately people who had been going to Crawfordsville to trade, came this way, more on account of Mr. Lease, than any other one factor. The following year, John Stewart came here from Crawfordsville and opened a drug store. Next came A. C. Pratt, an experienced harness maker, also of Crawfordsville. To top it all off, Joe Willis left his native haunts of the Ground Hog town and started a restaurant in Winfield. The addition of these four business institutions provided for the struggling little center a trading attraction, and from that time on the town began a healthy, steady growth. Thanks to Crawfordsville for starting Winfield to grow.

According to Geo. Pratt, who was a little boy when his parents came to Winfield, there wasn't a sidewalk to be found in the town in '75.

During the summer of 1892, J. T. Davidson built the hotel. In the late nineties and early twentieth century years, business blocks of brick construction were erected. The town was surely on the boom and 'twas a job to get sufficient men to do the work. A severe set back to the progress of Winfield occurred when the entire west side of main street, the best looking part of the business district, was wiped out by fire on the night of Dec. 30, 1907. However, hardly had the bricks cooled until work was started to rebuild.

In '93 came the building of the Oddfellow block. Chas. Lauer built his store in '97. In 1901 J. Ed. and D. W. Huston built their block, as did Nathan Metzger the building now occupied by Patterson & Haight. The Auditorium block, built by a stock company, was erected in 1900.

Aside from the building of a couple of school houses and churches, perhaps the first public improvement the town experienced was the installation of a municipal gas plant. Late in the year 1900, gas was first turned into the mains. The first light ignited was in the old Beacon office, the shop having been piped ahead of time and everything held in readiness for the great event. Fire destroyed the plant in the spring of 1905. In 1913 a franchise was granted to the Walsh boys of Burlington to build and operate an electric plant in Winfield. A mediocre equipment and poor service caused our people to grant a new franchise to the Iowa Gas & Electric Co., of Washington. The plant is now governed by the Iowa Southern Utilities Co.

A waterworks system came to the town in 1914. In 1920 Winfield installed a wonderful sewer system, and in the same year drilled a deep well to provide sufficient water for proper performance. In 1928 the paving was laid. Winfield's latest school building was completed in the fall of 1924.

The great majority of privately owned enterprises established in Winfield in years past are still here doing thriving businesses. The Pierce Tile Works, which contributed much to the farmers' welfare in this locality, in providing drainage facilities to the rich, level prairies, and established back in the eighties, is still here. The Sash & Door Co., given to Winfield by J. N. Osborn operates daily. The two elevators and coal yards are still functioning satisfactorily. One of the two original lumber yards survives. Perhaps the most phenomenal growth of any Winfield institution is that of the produce plant. Russell & Henderson started it. E. Clark & Bro. Co., succeeded this firm and later the Sunlight Produce Co., a branch of the Cudahy Packing Co., has improved and developed the institution into a

We Have
Always Had
Faith in
This
Community!

*—and our trust has
been well founded*

A young man can do no better than to stake his all on land or property in this locality.

It is the surest road to independence and happiness.

Real Estate
Broker

Several choice farms and town properties listed with us for sale.

All worth more than asked.

Will be glad to show what we have.

List your
property
with us.

H. L. MOODY
Winfield, Iowa

big thing.

At one time, Winfield had a button factory. Established in good faith by local capital, poor management saw its end in a short while. The Merillat Culvert Core Co., once a go-getting enterprise, has passed from the picture. Away back about the time of the Iowa Central railroad's arrival here, Winfield has a creamery, but it's gone. A number of little businesses have tried to get a foot-hold here, one of which was the Hall Seed Fanning Mill, but sufficient capital to swing it could not be mustered. Blacksmith shops and wood working shops have passed away, but in their stead is the service station, the garage and the tire shop.

Good roads lead in and out of Winfield. Before fall it will be possible to go in most any direction on surfaced highways. Located in the heart of one of the greatest agricultural areas in the world, Winfield is bound to hold its own with enterprising towns and cities of the state. All in all Winfield has shown a steady growth. Population has not materially changed in a good many years, but then conditions have not been very favorable for a noticeable change in that direction anywhere. The town offers excellent facilities for industry and enterprises. That's all that is needed now to effect a revival and show a rapid gain. Like the days of '75, and of the 1900 period, when new interest was manifest in Winfield, that condition will come again and then watch the town expand.

Minutes of First Council Meeting

Council proceedings of the incorporated town of Winfield, Ia., incorporated March 13, 1882. First election for the election of officers held at the American House, April 18, 1882.

Officers Elected.

Mayor—Robert J. Stinson.
Recorder—E. C. Hinkle.
Councilmen—T. C. Weaver, D. M. Rittenhouse, W. C. Bryant, John Wertz, J. H. Goodspeed and Carr. Peck.

April 27, 1882.

Council met in the Winfield Bank building pursuant to a call by the mayor. Roll call showed all members present.

The first business was deciding the length of term of officers by casting ballots as was prescribed by law with the following result: Messrs. Weaver and Rittenhouse hold office three years, Messrs. Bryant and Wertz, two years, Messrs. Goodspeed and Peck, one year.

A motion was carried that a committee of three be appointed to procure by-laws. Committee as appointed: Dr. Wertz, T. C. Weaver, W. C. Bryant and on motion, R. J. Stinson was added to the committee. Motion carried that when this meeting adjourns, it shall adjourn to meet Tuesday night.

E. C. Hinkle,
Recorder.

R. J. Stinson,
Mayor.

Congratulations...

to the

Winfield Beacon

which, through all these years, has been bringing Light, Sunshine and Good Cheer not only to the citizens of Winfield and surrounding community, but to all those who have moved to other parts of the world, and have been kept in touch with us by means of this Beacon light which has brought the glad tidings of the Home Folks to them.

May the younger generation of the Hinkle family carry on in the same happy way in which their beloved father, E. C. Hinkle did during his life time in the community, and for the people whom he so much loved to serve.

We wish for you many more years of even greater prosperity and success.

William Carden INSURANCE

Winfield Has Water, Sewer System and Paving

Perhaps the outstanding progressive movements of the town of Winfield were culminated with the addition of a complete water works, the installation of an adequate sewer system and the laying of ample concrete paving to serve the citizens with highest efficiency.

These improvements, along with other important advances were accomplished over a period of fifteen years and with an immense cost to the town. However, the services rendered by these developments in fabricating essential conveniences and maintaining the public health have more than repaid the investors.

The first of these great improvements, the water works, was completed in 1914, with the prime object being to employ the water for fire protection. Then, as this purpose was efficaciously fulfilled, the demand for water for household uses steadily increased and the city council deemed it advisable to sink another shallow well to augment the supply of the 70-foot well which had been drilled at the innovation of the new system. The second well was sunk in 1920. This supplied the needs of the townspeople, both for fire protection and household purposes but for a brief period, as with the laying of the sewage system, the necessity for an even more abundant quantity of water for its proper functioning was clearly obvious. To remedy this deficiency, the shallow wells were dispensed with and an unusually deep one was drilled. This third well was completed in the spring of 1921 and has adequately furnished the town with water at all times, a sufficient amount for any purpose being constantly available. It was sunk to a depth of 1268 feet, into St. Peter's limestone, a strata of rock which has never been known to fail to yield an ample supply of water.

Investigating the existing conditions in Winfield, the 1919 council determined that the installation of a sewage system was an almost absolute necessity. Cess pools, outside toilets and other ancient discommodities which were injurious to the public health, were the deciding factors in this decision for further advancements in the city's modern conveniences, and work on this new project was begun in 1919. The entire system was consummated in the spring of 1920 and was immediately employed with complete adequacy. The approximate cost of the sewage was \$250,000.

The third tremendous advance in the progress of the city was the laying of extensive expanses of concrete paving, covering thirty-five blocks of our most important thoroughfares during the summer and fall of 1928. The streets from the C. B. & Q. to the M. & St. L. depots, the business district, Millionaire and Bridal Rows and other important streets were the ones enhanced by the huge paving program.

The contract for the complete pav-

ing job was awarded to the Smith Contracting Co., of Cedar Rapids, whose bid of approximately \$93,000, was the lowest offered. Work was commenced on July 2, 1928 and proceeded rapidly, encountering few difficulties. The entire project was finished on September 25, twenty days ahead of the time set by the contractor.

The addition of this last big improvement has added materially to the welfare of the town. Automobile transportation inside the city limits has been greatly augmented and the cleanliness of the town has been increased to a high degree. Although beauty was not one of the salient objects in the laying of the pavement, the highly desirable condition of attractiveness has been effected to a great degree, with wide, well-kept terraces bordering the pavement throughout the city.

The combination of these vast improvements is of untold value to the citizens of Winfield and is also fully appreciated by them. The progress afforded by these advancements has permitted Winfield to attain a remarkably high rating with towns of its size or even larger.

The water works, increasing steadily from only a very few connections when it was installed until its present status which includes almost 200 homes and establishments that derive full benefit from this convenience. This perpetual supply of water is decidedly pure and very rich in mineral content.

The sewage is amply commodious and efficiently constructed to serve for at least fifty years in as adequate manner as it has for the past eleven. When the paving was laid in 1928, the outlay of sewer pipes was uncovered and when examined, was found to be quite intact and in excellent condition, probably of sufficient durability to last fifty years longer and render perfect service at the same time. One feature of the sewage equipment is a \$50,000 disposal plant which is perpetually in perfect condition to execute its duties. In addition, it is interesting to note the inestimable utility of the sewage system to the business interests of the city. The requirements for a colossal amount of household fixtures and appurtenances have greatly abetted business. The sewer outlay extends in well-conceived branches of pipes under all paved streets and is provided with lead and copper connections which will last indefinitely.

The paving has been a great boon to the town in innumerable ways. Local business houses are able to convey their products much more easily to other points within the city limits, it supplies the local automobile drivers with their chief convenience, it is responsible for the diminishing of the former super-abundance of dust, thus being a great aid in checking disease, and is employed in various ways for a number of other purposes.

BILL'S Recreation Parlor

Bill McCreight, Prop.

Block 4, Lot 6, O.T.

Although one of the newest business houses in Winfield, this modern 4-table billiard emporium has established itself predominantly in this section as one of the best.

Clean, Wholesome Diversion



CIGARS

TOBACCO

CANDY

SOFT DRINKS

AMMUNITION



We maintain an up-to-date, thoroughly modern recreation parlor, equipped with new tables, ventilation system, etc. All drinks Frigidaire cooled.

"Where All Good
Fellows Meet"

The School Building A Magnificent Structure

By the Architects

Work was started July 23, 1923 and with the help of favorable fall weather, good progress was made in placing the reinforced concrete basement walls, footings and floors before cold weather, so that with the exception of a few very cold days, the contractors were able to work continuously during the year's time required to construct the building. With the exception of the gymnasium, the building was equipped and ready for occupancy when the school year opened on September 15, 1924.

The building itself, facing Olive street, is 191 feet in length and 146 feet in depth, three stories in height, with the lower or ground floor placed about three and one-half feet in the ground. It is entirely of fireproof construction, even the roof being carried on a reinforced concrete slab. An interesting feature of the foundations is that the exterior walls around the entire building below the ground are poured concrete and vary from 17 to 21 inches in thickness, being heavily reinforced with steel bars. This method of construction practically eliminates the possibility of the wall fittings for a distance of several feet and the reinforced wall would span the gap like a bridge. The size of all footings, which are also of reinforced concrete, was very carefully proportioned to the load which they carry and the soil under each was examined before the concrete was placed.

Few people have any idea of the enormous quantity of material required in a structure such as this, and some facts along this line may prove interesting to the many patrons who watched the progress of the work.

In all, some 4,200 tons or 100 car loads of sand and crushed rock were used in concrete work as well as 12,000 sacks of cement. More than

Things You Should Know About Winfield

B. Hochreiter was the first settler, coming here in 1836.

The town was laid out June 12, 1852, by Asbury Porter.

George Hoover kept the first store. It is said that he was the first postmaster. However, the honor is also awarded to Henry Ruth.

J. H. Goodspeed was the first notary public.

R. D. Middleton was the first doctor.

The first blacksmith shop was conducted by W. G. Lauder.

J. B. Lynch kept the first tavern.

150 tons of steel beams and reinforcing bars were employed. The large girder spanning the gymnasium under the west wall of the study room is more than five feet in height, weighs over 60,000 pounds with its fireproofing, and carries a load of 184 tons. More than 480 thousand common and face brick were used, in addition to the hollow tile used for backing up portions of the walls.

While the fall term of school was begun in this new structure, the dedication was not held until the night of October 31, 1924. A rousing program of talks and music provided entertainment for the vast gathering of school patrons and friends who gathered to have a part in this important, victory service. Inspection of the building followed the program and substantial refreshments, the gift of enterprising citizens, were served to all.

Winfield's consolidated school building ranks among the finest in the state.

The first child born was that of William Clayton.

The first marriage ceremony was between Henry Ruth and Rachel Myers.

Mrs. Henry Ruth was the first to pass away.

Winfield's first newspaper was established, June 17, 1876 by H. G. Rising. It was called the Winfield Press and lasted exactly one year.

The Beacon was established by Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, May 18, 1881.

Kate Craven was probably the first school teacher.

The first grist mill was put in operation in 1872.

T. M. McClelland's home was the first dwelling to burn in 1876.

J. T. Davidson built the first brick building in 1892.

Winfield has had three school buildings burn.

Winfield Has Sound Banks

The first bank Winfield had was sort of a branch proposition from Mt. Pleasant, and the building in which it was operated is none other than that of Mrs. Perrenoud. T. C. Weaver was in charge of the institution when it opened in 1881. A short time afterward, Mr. Weaver's health failed him and he left for the Springs of Missouri. A relative had charge of the bank during the months that followed until about a year or so later the doors were closed and Winfield was without financial backing for some time. B. B. Lindly was in the grocery business at that time. He was also co-partner with J. W. Hanna in the drug store which they had purchased from the founder, John Stewart. It was prevailed upon Mr. Lindly to start a bank. He built the building standing just north of Pratt's theatre and started his new venture in 1885. Mr. Lindly served the community well until 1892 when the Winfield State Bank was organized. These two institutions helped to establish many a farmer and supported the business man who saw a future in this territory. In the year, 1914, the Farmers National Bank was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000 and began business in a new home January, 1915.

Winfield has been favored with good banks. They have adjusted themselves to always be of service, proven their worth as strong institutions and will go right ahead caring for the financial needs of our people.





THE IOWA SOUTHERN UTILITIES COMPANY

is proud to be a part of the upbuilding of

WINFIELD

and community

OUR SERVICE REACHES HUNDREDS OF HOMES IN THIS COMMUNITY AND HAS MADE EASIER THE HOUSEHOLD TASKS OF THOUSANDS THROUGH THE USE OF SUCH DEPENDABLE AND NATIONALLY KNOWN ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AS—

FRIGIDAIRE—the electric refrigerator with the all porcelain on steel cabinet.

GENERAL ELECTRIC—the electric refrigerator with the monitor top.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC RANGE—with the new high speed cooking units.

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AND DOZENS OF OTHER TIME TRIED
ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD HELPS

Any item can be purchased on the time payment plan and all employees will be pleased to tell you about these labor saving appliances.

Showrooms to which you are cordially invited are conveniently located in this district at

WINFIELD

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The Iowa Southern Utilities Co.

“An Iowa Company—Owned by Iowa People and Serving Iowa Homes”

Comprehensive History of The Winfield School

By the
Hon. J. M. Lindly

The Winfield school has used several buildings during the course of its history. The first school building was a log house which stood on the south side of Crooked Creek, just east of the covered bridge, known as the Hochreiter Bridge. This log house was probably placed there as early as 1848. It was the first school building in Scott township. Later, when the township was divided into districts, this house was included in the district known as the Winfield district.

An interesting story seems to cluster around this early building. Daniel C. Ritchey, a pioneer of the northwest corner of Scott township, in an interview a few years ago, stated that Adam Ritchey, his uncle, and John Black and three of four others came into Henry county in the winter of 1835-6 and to explore it. Adam Ritchey settled on what was known in later years as the Hunt place, now occupied by Bert Hunter. Their settlement seems to have included a part of Scott and Wayne townships in Henry county and the southern part of Crawford township in Washington county, near or bordering on Crooked creek. The first breaking was done in the spring of 1836 on the Morehead place. In the fall of 1836, the families of Adam Ritchey, Matthew D. Ritchey, John Maley, Mr. Drake and Mr. Campbell arrived from Illinois.

Daniel C. Ritchey, while still under age, served as a soldier in the Blackhawk war under Captain Buffon. He said that in 1833, he "plowed for Jerry Smith two miles west of the Mississippi river on the west side of Flint Hills (Burlington); that in the spring of 1836, he "drove the ox team that turned the first furrow on the Morehead place in the Crooked Creek settlement."

"I taught the first school in the Crooked Creek settlement the winter of 1842-43. I had before this been teaching in Illinois, receiving public money, when Uncle Adam got at me to teach school in his community, and they would have a school house ready for use when the time came for the opening of the term. So, I gave up my school, or prospect, in Illinois and went to Crooked Creek settlement. The log school house was not quite completed; it was made of hewn logs and well built. It was built on Adam's land and he wished the people to pay for the land the building occupied. The people seemed to think this was not according to the original agreement. Work on the school house stopped, and I found myself almost out of a job. I had given up my position in Illinois and it was now too late to go back there. So,

I rented a room in my mother's house and taught a subscription school. I had six pupils from Uncle Adam's family and about two or three from the Huston family, and others. The next winter I taught a few miles north of there in the Parish or Westfall neighborhood. I do not know what became of that log school house. It may have been moved to the Hochreiter place in the fall of 1849. I left there in 1849 for the southern part of Henry county, and in July, 1855, went to Adams county, Iowa."

Mrs. Mary A. Huston Reed, grandmother of Mrs. Dr. Duncan, remembers this school of 1842-43. William Larkin remembered that the Ritchey log school house was built before 1843. William Larkin was the father of our town clerk, Charles W. Larkin.

Jonathan McCafferty has said that his father, Matthias McCafferty and family, came into this region in 1848, and rented the James Ritchey farm where they lived until December, 1851, when they moved to the farm since known as the McCafferty farm, now owned by J. J. Jamison. He was of the opinion that the log school house was moved from the Ritchey place to the Hochreiter farm the same fall we came to Iowa, 1848, and "I went to school the winter of 1848-49 in this log house by the Hochreiter ford."

John Hochreiter, living at Agency, Iowa, a son of Bartholomew Hochreiter who was one of the pioneers of this region, says that the log school house was moved from the Ritchey place to their farm, now owned by George H. Kepper. Mr. Hochreiter charged no rent for the land occupied by the house while it was used for school and church purposes.

This log school house was moved to Winfield and placed on Lot 3, Block 1, Original Plat of the Town of Winfield, and owned and occupied by William M. Myers for a number of years, when it was torn down May 24, 1898, to make way for Mr. Myer's new house.

The land records indicate that this log school house was moved into Winfield during the summer of 1858. On March 10, 1858, George Garrett bought this lot for \$30.00, and on October 29, 1858, the same year, with Elizabeth his wife, gave a mortgage for \$50.00 on this same lot to Scott Township School District, "To be void on condition that we pay to the said district a certain note, given to the directors of District No. 1, in Scott township, dated 1, Dec., 1857, calling for \$46.76 with 10 per cent", etc. Three years later, Garrett sells this lot for \$125.00 to W. G. Lauder. Apparently this log house was the property of the school district. The fact

that the lot was worth only \$30.00 in March, 1858, and worth nearly twice as much seven months later, indicates that there had been some improvement made on the lot, something added to enhance its value in so short a time. This log school house was probably not used during the year 1857, having been succeeded in the affairs of the community by the new frame school building erected in 1856 in the north part of the town of Winfield.

The mortgage of this lot to the Scott Township school was cancelled as shown on the margin of the record, as follows: "I, W. G. Lauder, sub-director of sub-Dist. No. 1, Scott township, hereby acknowledge full satisfaction for this mortgage. April 4th, 1861. Wm. G. Lauder."

This shows who was the school director in 1861.

John McCulley, in an interview in 1904, said, "James Ritchey who taught school at Hochreiter's was probably a son of Adam Ritchey."

Mrs. Daniel Morley: "When we came here in 1852, my sister, Rachel Myers and my niece and nephew, Rilla and Logan Myers, attended the summer term at the Hochreiter school and Jemima Ritchey was the teacher."

Mrs. Alex. Ruth remembered that Jemima Ritchey, Rosaline Rice and Caroline Maiden were teachers at the Hochreiter school. Someone said that Jemima Ritchey, daughter of Adam, taught several years at the Hochreiter school. Caroline Maiden was the daughter of William Maiden, who lived east of the district. She became the wife of Dr. Potter. Rosaline Rice lived at Salem. Mrs. W. S. Browning said that her cousin, Robert Andrews, "taught the winter term at Hochreiter's the winter of 1853-54." E. C. Hinkle said, "That winter of 1854-55, I went to school at the log school house at Hochreiter's ford and Sam Miller was the teacher. That was the only term I went down in the old school house. The next year, 1855, we moved to the Round Grove school district and I attended school there afterwards." William M. Myers says that his first teacher was Samuel Miller who taught the summer of 1855 or 1856 in the Hochreiter school house.

The Second School Building.

July 16, 1909, King Hobart of Mt. Pleasant, while visiting his brother, Joseph Hobart of Winfield, said, "My brother, Fred E. Hobart, and I built the first frame school house in the Winfield district in the fall of 1856 on ground donated by William Clayton. The sills and part of the frame were hewed out from the woods, donated by McCulley's and Hochreiters.

We had a contract with the directors. Think there were three directors. We hired some; think we got it near enough finished so they could have school in the spring of 1857, and think Kate Craven was the teacher in the new school house."

The records at the court house at Mt. Pleasant show that W. T. Clayton, May 20, 1857, sold the "N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16-73-5, 160 acres, and other lands, except 7 acres in town plat and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre for school house." This indicates that the school lot had been set apart previous to this date, probably the year before, 1856, when the school house was built.

This school ground can now be described as Lots 15 and 16 in Block 4 of Clark's First Addition to the Town of Winfield. It is where El. R. Logan now lives. This lot is on the east side of Locust street and on the south side of the public highway extending east and west along the north limits of the town. The school house extended east and west, the door or entrance being at the east end of the building. The school yard was surrounded by a high five-board fence. Along the top of this fence, a board about eight inches wide was nailed flat-wise on top of the posts. Many a contest arose among the children to see who could walk the farthest on the top of this fence. It was one of their athletic events. The writer has reason to remember this fence, for one day while he was walking along on the top of the fence, an older pupil, a young lady, who could walk faster than he could, overtook him and urged him to jump off the fence and get out of her way. This he chivalrously did and one of his bare feet was pierced by a big nail. There was no gate by which the children could enter the yard. There were steps up, over and down the fence to the other side. It has seemed strange that the entrance to the building should be from the back yard. The wise purpose, doubtless, in such an arrangement, was to keep the pupils from looking out the open door in summertime when any person or team passed by on the public highway, thus preventing such an interruption of their study. The blackboard was at the west end of the room. There were four rows of wooden desks. When the pupils were seated, they were facing the west. These desks or seats were wide enough to accommodate two pupils.

This building, constructed in 1856, served the community as a school building until the close of 1872, Lucy Plants being the last teacher.

This second school building, about the first of March, 1874, was moved south on Locust street about two blocks and placed on the west side of the street. It was owned and occupied by John Babcock and family for many years. It is now owned by Mrs. Birdie Crawford and occupied by Arthur Johnson and family. Its present location may be described as on Lot 2, Block 8, Mullin's Addition to the Town of Winfield. Its exterior has undergone some change, but otherwise its presents much its appearance when used as a school house.

The Third Building.

James H. Patterson, father of John H. Patterson, south of town, and who built the fine residence now occupied

Sunlight Produce Company

Established in 1917

Subsidiary of
**The Cudahy Packing
Company**

**The First Modern
Produce Plant in
Southeastern Iowa**

Although but fourteen years old, the Sunlight Produce Company has contributed much to the up-building of this community, by providing a satisfactory outlet for poultry and eggs produced in this section, and by distributing tens of thousands of dollars in wages to employees who live here.

Our policy is to merit the continued confidence of our patrons and serve them better with each succeeding year.

J. RUSSELL, Local Manager



1.—Wesley Chapel. 2.—M. E. Church, Winfield. 3.—Pleasant Lawn Consolidated School, rural. 4.—Prairie Gem Church, rural. 5.—Presbyterian Church, Winfield. 6.—Baptist Church, rural. 7.—Lincoln's Hall, now removed. 8.—United Presbyterian Church, Winfield. 9.—Winfield's first brick school house. 10.—Winfield's first log school house. 11.—Winona School, rural. 12.—Friends Meeting House, rural. 13.—Old Canaan Store. 14.—Round Grove School, now removed. 15.—Winfield's first school building to occupy present school site.

by Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Schmeker, has said, "I was the school director in 1872 when the new two-story school house was built. We bought the acre lot of Hon. Washington Mullin for one hundred dollars. Thos. M. McClelland was the secretary of the Scott Township School Board the year of 1872 while I was director." The school orders or checks show that Thos. M. McClelland was the contractor and builder of this new two-story frame school building, which cost approximately two thousand dollars.

Why was this new school house built?

During the most of the time that the second school house was in use, the attendance was large and the building crowded. Sam A. Clark's report as teacher there during the winter of 1858-59, shows an attendance of 55. Hon. W. Mullin, who taught there in the earlier part of the sixties, has reported that he had 80 pupils enrolled. The last winter that the house was used for school purposes, the winter of 1871-72, the teacher, Herman J. Lauder, had to have an assistant, who was Ella Malone who was paid for her "services as assistant teacher." Evidently, from the foregoing facts, the people were convinced that another room was needed. Doubtless, the question arose whether to build another house of one room or a house of two rooms and sell the old house. The new house was erected during the summer of 1872 on the site of the present school building. The first term in this new building was begun in January, 1873, with W. H. McCaw, who later practiced medicine here many years, as teacher in charge of the upper room, and Miss Lucy Plants in charge of the lower room.

In 1881, the Winfield District was made independent, Dr. John Wertz, W. S. McCreight and B. B. Lindly being the first board of directors, Dr. Wertz the president, B. B. Lindly the secretary, and Dr. J. W. Hanna the treasurer. In 1887, the law directed that there should be six directors; in 1898 the law was changed to five members, the number continuing unchanged to the present time.

This two-story building extended east and west with the entrance in the east and facing the street. An addition was made on the north side in 1886; in 1895, a similar addition was made on the south side. This building of two stories, containing six rooms, was destroyed by fire on the evening of January 26, 1897. On the 13th of September following, school was opened in a fine and commodious brick building of two stories and basement, containing eight rooms, heated by steam, whose cost of construction and equipment approximated \$11,000.00.

The Fourth Building.

The directors in charge of the construction of this fourth building were Chas. Lauer, president, Wm. Clegg, J. A. Carden, J. H. Hochreiter, A. H. Glass and J. L. Rodruck; T. L. Smith was secretary and L. J. Carden, treasurer.

On August 14, 1901, a motion was made "by G. Van Vranken, seconded by M. H. Freeman, that the board enter into a contract for the purchase of the lots adjoining the school grounds on the west now belonging to A. H. Glass to be deeded April 1,

1902, for \$500.00. Motion carried unanimously." The board at this time was composed of Dr. J. W. Hanna, president, Dr. H. L. Glass, G. Van Vranken, M. H. Freeman and G. W. Aronhalt.

In 1913, an addition was made on the west end of this brick building costing a little over \$6,000.00, the contractors being the firm of G. E. Haight, J. A. Glass and J. Jensen. The directors at this time were Dr. C. W. Gardner, president, H. H. Bailey, G. E. Peterson, J. F. Miller and Geo. Bloomer. Geo. H. Washburn of Burlington was the architect.

On April 10, 1920, the town, district and the township voted on the question of consolidation, the proposition carried in both. On April 24, 1920, the new school board was elected, composed of O. E. Courter, F. J. Haight, W. N. Ringland, August Johnson and Geo. Bloomer. Geo. Bloomer was chosen president. Fred C. Wiley was elected treasurer. J. M. Lindly was chosen secretary.

On April 5, 1923, early Thursday morning, this fine brick building, the fourth in the history of the district, was totally destroyed by fire. On the 18th of May, 1923, the electors voted to authorize the board of directors to issue not to exceed \$160,000.00 worth of bonds of the Consolidated Independent School District of Winfield for the purpose of constructing and equipping a new school house. This new building, one of the best in the state of Iowa among consolidated school districts, was open for use September 15, 1924, the day that the fall term of school began.

The directors in charge of the construction of the present building were: O. E. Courter, president, O. L. Karsten, W. N. Ringland, C. C. Van Dyke, and Fred C. Wiley. C. B. Van Syoc was treasurer, and J. M. Lindly, secretary.

The teachers in charge at the opening of the school September 15, 1924, were Albert R. Bird, Superintendent; Mary Tallman, principal and teacher of Home Economics; Gertrude Schwartz, Critic teacher and in charge of the Normal Training course, Karl Kepler, Coach, Manual Training, Mechanical Drawing, and Physiology; Ruth L. Coleman, History and Dramatics; Doris Preston, English and Algebra; Margaret Lorimer, Physics, etc.; Ruth Seyfert, 8th grade; Ruth Peterson, 7th grade; Pauline Cotter, 6th grade; Ruth Powell, 5th grade; Bernice Green 4th.; Capotola Brindley, 3rd grade; Zelda Lane, 2nd grade; Nellie Siberts, 1st grade; Marion C. Haubert, Kindergarten; Harriet H. Holden, Music and Drawing.

The course in Domestic Science or Home Economics, was begun in February, 1914, with Miss Hazel M. Shultz in charge, and the regular Normal Training course a few years later. Graduates of the Normal Training course are qualified for teaching. The graduates since 1908 have been admitted to the State University and to various colleges throughout the state.

This history would not be complete if the name of the janitor who served the school long and well were not mentioned. Irvin A. Gruver was chosen janitor, October 12, 1901, and closed his service as such May 16, 1931, a period of nearly thirty years.

We
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THE
WINFIELD
BEACON

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Fiftieth
Anniversary

and extend our heartiest
good wishes

The Beacon has always been more than a newspaper—it has been an institution of which Winfield people should be justly proud.

For fifty years, The Beacon has brought the news and good cheer to its readers, with never a word to cause heartaches; always loyal to Winfield, Henry County and Iowa.

This is a remarkably fine record.

We have likewise served the public for more than sixty years, and today we consider our old friends and patrons our greatest assets.

We sincerely hope that the next fifty years will bring health, happiness and prosperity to the Beacon family.

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& SONS
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clutch, shift into "low"—and feel that smoothness. Change into "second," hit a faster and faster clip, slip into "high," sweep along at top speed—then throttle down to barely a crawl. The smoothness and flexibility you *always* get are six-cylinder smoothness, six-cylinder flexibility. Annoying vibration is gone!

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All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan, special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and
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GEO. BLOOMER, Winfield

The first school house, built of logs the fall of 1842 in the northwest part of Scott township, intended for school purposes, was moved about 1848 to the Hochreiter Ford and used continuously for school and church purposes until the close of 1856; moved to Winfield in 1858, and converted into a dwelling and torn down in 1898 for fire wood. The second school house, the first frame one, built in 1872, and used for school purposes beginning in 1857 and ending with the close of 1872, and used as a dwelling ever since the beginning of 1874. The third building was built during 1872, and used for school purposes from January 26, 1897, when it was destroyed by fire. The fourth building, the first brick one, was built in 1897 and used until April 5, 1923, when it was destroyed by fire. The present magnificent building was constructed during 1923 and 1924, and opened for school in September, 1924. The fifth building is fireproof.

Sam A. Clark, for many years a resident of Winfield, taught the Winfield school during the winter of 1858-59, and the summer of 1859. His report as teacher is still preserved. The list of his pupils might be of some interest to present readers. The winter term began November 1st, 1858, and closed March 5th, 1859. The names are: John W. Bassham, Robert F. Browning, William S. Browning, Benj. F. Browning, Geo. Cook, Helen Cook, Joseph B. Cook, Frank S. Cook, John P. Cook, Julia M. Cook, Percila McCain, Wallie Craven, William N. Cratty, Amos F. Criger, Joseph H. Criger, Nelson Criger, Oscar Conner, Samuel Conner, Indiana C. Ford, Alice Hammond, Warren Hammond, Edward Hochreiter, Cletes Haigler, Martha Haigler, Phebe Hinkle, Robt. F. Jones, William A. Lynch, John M. Lynch, Wesley James Lynch, Herman J. Lauder, John W. Lauder, William P. Leeper, William Manlove, Chas. Manlove, Walter B. Manlove, John H. Manlove, Sarah E. Manlove, Annie Manlove, David Martin, Logan Myers, William M. Myers, Margaret Myers, Catherin Millikin, William D. Plants, Lucinda Plants, J. Pembroke Plants, Homer Plants, David Ruth, Samuel W. Siberts, J. Kinsey Siberts, Lorenzo Serviss, George Serviss, Mary Myers, Rella Myers, Henry Siberts, 55 names.

This was just two years before the beginning of the Civil war, in which the teacher and several of his pupils enlisted.

Sam A. Clark taught the summer term also, which began May 2, 1859, and closed August 26, 1859. Back in those days, they seemed to have only two terms a year, winter and summer. They used the summer for school while we of today use it as a vacation. Later, there was the spring term which includes the entire school year.

Everybody Happy

While other localities have suffered from drouth, storm and seiges of grasshoppers, this section has been free of similar devastations. No such pestilences have interferred with the regular farming routine of the surrounding countryside,

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Greases and Oils of All Kinds

Our modern One-Stop Station is attended by experts who treat you courteously at all times.

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Winfield's Churches Show Marked Progress

Early church services in this community date back to 1836. Perhaps the United Presbyterian Church has the distinction of being the oldest of the three represented here. Organizations will be found in perusing the following historical data, to be the result of effort on the part of a few. Houseworship, joining with neighboring congregations and finally enlisting a sufficient number of their faith to build and maintain a church, characterize each of the three congregations of Winfield. Steady growth has given the town ample religious stimulus and three of as fine churches as any town the size of Winfield in the state can boast, care for their congregations in a very satisfactory manner.

Methodist Episcopal Church

The organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Winfield, Iowa, was effected in 1849 in the house of Michael McCafferty, two miles northwest of Winfield, with the following members: Thomas Alexander, Porter Hale, Mrs. Hale, Thomas Shockley, Mrs. Shockley and Selah Smith. The Rev. James Walhn was the first pastor. Services were held in different homes in the community and at Morehead schoolhouse, northwest of Winfield, until 1851, when a log school house was built one mile north of town and preaching service changed to that place. In a few years a school house was built in Winfield and services were held there till the growth of the membership and congregation necessitated the building of a church. This was begun in 1866 during the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Gasner and completed and dedicated August 30, 1868, President Charles Avery Holmes of Iowa Wesleyan conducting the service. The building cost \$2,323.00 and the appointment was a part of the Crawfordsville circuit, up to a year previous when the Winfield circuit was organized with Virginia Grove as the other appointment and Rev. F. S. C. Garrison pastor.

The circuit plan was continued for the next twenty-five years, the following appointments being associated with Winfield at various times: Virginia Grove, Canaan, Lotspeeches, Prairie Chapel, Jackson Schoolhouse, Crawfordsville and Asbury. In 1892 Winfield was made a station. In 1888 the growth of the membership necessitated a larger building, the old property on north Main street was sold, a new lot secured, a new building erected at a cost of about \$4500.00 under the pastorate of Rev. R. L. Rose. This building was dedicated January 27, 1889, by Bishop Stephen M. Merrill of Chicago. In 1900 under the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Osborn, the church was enlarged and improved at an expense of \$1096.00. The reopening service was conducted by the Rev. F. S. Brush, D. D., of Ottumwa.

In 1907 this church was torn down and the present building of St. Louis pressed brick, buff, with gray bedford stone trimming was erected. The dedicatory service was February 9, 1908, under the direction of the Rev. T. C. Iliff, D. D. The valuation of this building is \$25,000.00. This splendid success was achieved during the pastorate of the Rev. H. A. Ingham, D. D. The parsonage, a comfortable seven-room house, was built in 1895 during the pastorate of W. N. Hall.

Pastors serving the church previous to the building of the first house of worship were: Joseph Walhn, Joseph Jamison, Amos S. Prather, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Peter F. Holtzinger, Henry Crelin, O. C. Shelton, and Joseph Gasner. Since then the pastors have been as follows:

S. F. C. Garrison, beginning in 1867, Michael See, G. W. Bamford, Anthony Robinson, Abner Orr, Nathan Wells, R. Stephenson, J. C. Thompson, J. C. Kendrick, G. M. Tuttle, W. Pyrkit, D. L. Hayward, D. L. Rose, C. W. Shepherd, H. F. Pugh, W. N. Hall, John Hanks, Thomas Osborn, H. P. Scoles, H. A. Ingham, A. B. Cadwell, W. A. Longnecker, R. L. Patterson, T. C. Kennedy, P. M. Conant, J. C. Behrens, M. E. Nethercut.

A five thousand dollar pipe organ is being installed in the church this summer. A two-manual Rueter will be dedicated with all the flourishes of a city this fall. The instrument was made possible when the late W. B. Mathews bequeathed \$2500 for this purpose provided the church raised a similar amount before a stated time. The committee, headed by J. C. Coonrod, succeeded in their effort, the instrument purchased and installation will take place upon assembled completion.

Presbyterian Church

On Sunday, June 14, 1931, the Presbyterian Church celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary with an all day meeting which attracted hundreds back to the old scenes. At that time, J. M. Lindly prepared a short historical account of the successive steps of the church from the date of organization until the present, mentioning pastors, elders, trustees, music masters, etc. The Beacon is taking the liberty to record this information herewith:

History of the Presbyterian Church of Winfield, Iowa

(By J. M. Lindly)

Iowa was first open to settlement June 1, 1833.

First settlers in Scott township staked claims in 1835.

The Lee, Wallace, Miller, Bovard and other families settled near Round Grove in the forties, most of them coming from Kentucky.

1853, Rev. Robert S. Dinsmore,

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at
Low Prices

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Southeastern Iowa

Presbyterian minister of Washington, preached the first sermon in this neighborhood.



Old Round Grove School House
Where Church was Organized
June 6, 1856

1856, June 6, the Round Grove Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. Francis B. Dinsmore, pastor of the church at Morning Sun, the meeting being held in the Round Grove school house, with twenty-one charter members: James Fleming, David Wallace, Mrs. Mary Wallace, John Lee, William Joy, Mrs. Eliza E. Joy, Mrs. Jane M. Jewett, Mrs. Nelly Jane Bashford, Mrs. Emeline Foster, James B. Harkness, Mrs. Margaret Harkness, Samuel Miller, Mrs. Martha E. Miller, Mrs. Emeline Andrew, Ezekiel Harkness, Mrs. Mary Harkness, Miss Elizabeth Fleming, George Fleming, John B. McClaury, Aaron Blue and Mrs. Anna Blue. William Joy and James B. Harkness were chosen Elders.

The Round Grove school house was built in 1854, John Lee making a deed for the lot June 6, 1854; deed on record at Court House at Mt. Pleasant. The school house on the north side of Winfield was built in 1856, which was, occasionally, used by this congregation after 1860.

1863, September 15, John Clayton and Harriet M. Clayton made a deed for the church lot to the trustees of the "Congregation of the Round Grove Presbyterian Church."

1863, March 20, "Voted that the trustees be requested to circulate a subscription to obtain money and labor for the erection of a Church Building." The trustees at this time were Dr. James Crawford, David Wallace and James Fleming. About a month later they reported \$713.00 subscribed, and they were directed to continue the canvass. These three trustees with Harvey Gambell and Charles V. Craven, constituted the Building Committee.

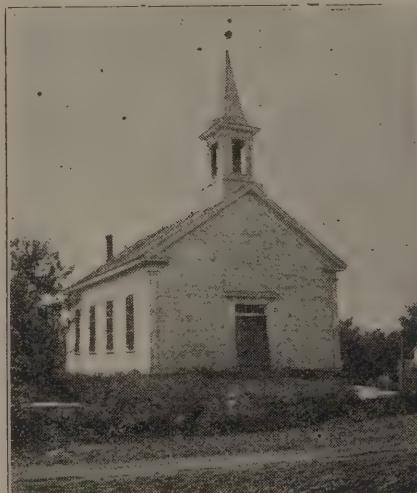
1863, May 30. At a congregational meeting, held at the request of the Building Committee, it was "Voted that the building committee be requested to proceed to lay the foundation as for a House 35 by 50 and obtain materials for the erection of the House as expeditiously as practicable." During the remainder of 1863 and during all of 1864, there is no reference to the church building, but at the annual meeting April 1, 1865,

Mr. Gambell is released from the Building Committee and John Lee added to the committee, and "On motion by Mr. Craven the trustees be instructed to decline accepting the proposed one-tenth of Mr. Campbell's salary to the church building for the year now ending."

1865, October 10, "At a meeting of the members of the Round Grove Congregation to consider the completion of Church Building," "On motion of Samuel Miller the trustees were instructed to borrow three-hundred dollars to finish the building ready for lathing and plastering. Motion carried."

1867, November 17, the church building was dedicated, Rev. Geo. D. Stewart, D. D., of Fort Madison, delivering the dedicatory sermon. Rev. H. M. Corbett was pastor in charge at this time.

1900, several meetings were held during the earlier part of this year to consider the erection of a new church building. A Soliciting Committee was chosen, composed of William Carden as Chairman, William Smiley, James H. Patterson, Victor E. Lauer, John C. Gambell, Hugh R. Lyons and Thomas Ringland. The Building Committee was composed of J. N. Osborn as Chairman, B. B. Lindley, Charles Lauer and Casper Schenk. On May 21, 1900, the sod was broken, and in about six months the new building was surrendered by the con-



First Presbyterian Church in Winfield
Dedicated Nov. 17, 1867.

tractor to the Building Committee, November 16, 1900, the dedication taking place December 2, 1900, Rev. W. G. Craig, a professor in McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago, delivering the dedicatory sermon. Rev. David McEwan was pastor at this time. Former pastors who were present on this occasion were Rev. D. T. Campbell and Rev. J. B. Butter.

Ministers

Francis B. Dinsmore, James B. McBride, David T. Campbell, Henry M. Corbett, Leeds K. Berridge, J. H. Brown, Adam Weir Ringland, George W. Hays, Joseph S. Dickey, James Bailey Butter, James Hayes Condit, David McEwan, William L. Clarke, William Edward McCleod, James Wilson Bean, James Webster Mays, James Irvin Dool, Louis W. Hauer, R. Stan-

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Elders

William Joy, James B. Harkness, Charles V. Craven, Harvey Gambell, Thomas M. McClelland, Ira Baldwin, Bayard B. Lindly, John C. Gambell, Hugh R. Lyons, John W. Anderson, James Crawford, Jasper N. Osborn, Jacob T. Serviss, John Crawford, William Carden, Joseph P. Dawson, William B. Ridgeway, Lyman B. Pierce, Thomas Ringland, Francis G. Robb, Victor E. Lauer, E. Marion McCright, Merritt C. Barton, J. Alfred Glass, Claude H. Pierce.

Trustees

Samuel Miller, William Lee, David Wallace, James Bennett, Dr. James Crawford, James Fleming, John Lee, Robert H. Linn, John C. Gambell, Jacob T. Serviss, William Lemon, Thomas M. McClelland, Bayard B. Lindly, Richard J. Courter, William Lauder, John W. Anderson, Jacob L. Renshaw, Colin M. Lindly, Thomas Ringland, Allen W. Simkins, James A. McCoy, John M. Day, Thomas J. Clements, William B. Crawford, William Carden, Lyman B. Pierce, J. Taylor Kirkpatrick, John L. Condon, John M. Lindly, Victor E. Lauer, Charles Lauer, James T. Davidson, Andrew T. Brown, J. Frank Miller, Charles E. Haight, Charles W. Gambell, Robert P. Davidson, Frank E. Cady, Noah J. Eicher, Fred W. Lauer, T. Craig Foster, August Johnson, Albert Johnson, Joe A. Porter, Oscar E. Courter, Harry Russell, F. L. Gladd, W. H. Feldman, O. L. Karsten, John A. Lauer, Jesse W. Clark, Carl W. Carden, James A. Smiley, Floyd Beauchamp, Russell Canby.

Music

At the time of the organization of the church, William Joy led the singing. When he moved away, Mrs. John C. Gambell led the singing until the close of 1888. After that, the leaders or conductors of the choir were Mrs. Dr. Hanna, Sadie Miller, David E. Eicher, Alice Hunt, Mrs. C. H. Pierce, Mrs. Dan Cook, Mrs. George Haight, Mrs. Dan Bailey.

The first organ was bought during the winter of 1875-76, and the first piano in the summer of 1897. Those who played the organ or piano were: Mrs. G. W. Hays, Mr. J. H. Goodspeed, Alice Smith, Lizzie McClelland, Anna McClelland, Kit Barkhuff, Mrs. Dr. Hanna, Cora Smiley, Mary Ball, Mrs. T. C. Cunningham, Picket Davidson, Minnie C. Woodroffe, Alice Hunt, Frances Anderson, Mrs. Myrtle Pierce, Mrs. Mary Fricke Nesbitt, Eva Johansmeier.

United Presbyterian Church

The United Presbyterian church was organized October 16, 1865 at the home of James McCulley, north of Winfield. The charter members were: James Brown, Eliza Willis, Mrs. J. L. Service, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Walker, Rebecca McCulley, Mr and Mrs. George McCulley, and Mr. and Mrs. James McCulley.

The United Presbyterian Church of Winfield has the distinction of being one of the oldest congregations in the state of Iowa and probably the first Psalm singing church within the state. In the year 1836 the Crooked Creek church, about four miles northwest of Winfield, was organized and a church was built on the Adam



Rev. S. Fred Sharpe

Ritchey farm. This congregation afterwards united with another group and organized the Crawfordsville congregation, those residing near Winfield going to Crawfordsville to church until the organization of a church in Winfield.

Pastors who have shepherded the flock are:

Rev. James Henderson, beginning in 1866, Rev. James L. Thome, Rev. J. W. Ballentyne, Rev. John A. Shannon, Rev. Charles C. Meek, Rev. D. L. McBride, Rev. J. A. Mahaffey and Rev. S. Fred Sharpe.

The church has the unique distinction of being the legatee of John McCulley, who died in 1912, but ten years before deeded his real estate holdings to the congregation. In 1912 a new house of worship was built which stands as an honor to Mr. McCulley's munificence. It was his wish that his estate should be used for the betterment of Winfield and it has been the purpose of the congregation to carry out his wishes.

Winfield Stores Supply Much

Although there are cities of much greater magnitude and with larger stores, the section in which Winfield is located embraces establishments of highest rank. Nowhere will you find prettier and more competent stores with such adequate facilities to handle any orders. The major assets of our store, which is unmatched anywhere, are service, courtesy, attractive arrangement, cleanliness and convenient situation. A royal welcome is accorded patrons and visitors at all times and the rapid filling of orders is unexcelled. The stores are quite numerous in proportion to the number of inhabitants and, located at easily accessible points, are thoroughly prepared to provide for any needs of the community.

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| Cletrac Road Tractors | Wiard Road Plows and Rooters |
| Rome High Lift Road Graders | Premier Road Drags |
| Royal Road Graders | American Champion Road Drags |
| Royal Patrol Graders | Corrugated Culverts |
| Twin City Motor Graders | Boiler Iron Culverts |
| Cletrac Motor Graders | Valve Gates for Culverts |
| Duplex Road Maintainers | Head Walls for Culverts |
| Reliance Road Scarifiers | Bridge Lumber, Oak and Fir |
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| Reliance Stone Crushers | Reinforcing Rods |
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Secret Orders, Clubs and Society History

A. F. & A. M. NO. 235

The first Masonry of Winfield held its initial meeting on March 27, 1868. According to Allen W. Wintermeyer, present secretary, who dug into the archives of the organization, and brought to light some interesting ancient history concerning it, the following men: George Hammond, John M. Kinsey, Harvey Whitney, George Hull, John A. Greer, H. R. Lyons, William K. Hobart, William Larkin, G. W. Brewington, J. C. Moorehead, Chas. Hinkle and R. C. Jackson, who, desiring to organize a lodge, had sent a petition to Grand Master Reuben Michel of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Iowa and were granted a dispensation authorizing them to open a lodge conforming to the restrictions included therein.

The organization was named Good Faith Lodge No. 235 and George Hammond was called to the chair and H. R. Lyons appointed secretary. It was resolved to hold meetings on the Friday evening on or before full moon of each month.

On April 3, 1869 the following officers, the first under dispensation, were appointed: George Hammond, W. M.; R. C. Jackson, S. W.; G. W. Brewington, J. W. Accordingly, the W. M. appointed these minor officers: H. R. Lyons, Secretary; William Larkin, Treasurer; W. H. Hobart, S. D.; J. C. Morehead, J. D.; Kinsey Tyler, J. M.

The first meeting under these officers was held on July 23, 1869 at which time the Deputy Grand Master completed the organization of Good Faith No. 235. At this time officers were first elected, as follows: George Hammond, W. M.; R. C. Jackson, S. W.; J. C. Morehead, J. W.; William Larkin, Treasurer; H. R. Lyons, Secretary. The following were appointed by the W. M.: W. H. Hobart, S. D.; John Wertz, J. D.; George Myers, S. S.; Peter McNair, J. S.; Myers Tyler, J. L.

Winfield's first Masonic funeral was held for Charles Hinkle, a charter member, on June 24, 1876.

The initial picnic and public installation was on the afternoon of June 24, 1876.

There are but two fifty year members who were initiated in Good Faith Lodge No. 235, John L. Condon, who now belongs to New London No. 28 and Robert Griffeth Williams, who belongs to Siloam Lodge No. 780, Chicago residence 3327, Carroll Avenue. He is one of three living charter members of the Siloam Lodge.

Winfield has only one fifty year Mason at present, William Ball, who was received from the Keithsburg Lodge by demit.

The list of masters and the dates they were installed are as follows: George Hammond, July 23, 1869; G.

W. Chamberlain, November 12, 1875; George Cook, 1876; Theodore Russell, 1879; John Wertz, 1885; T. E. Rhodes, 1886; Theodore Russell, 1887; J. W. Hanna, 1890; Caleb Russell, 1891; Noah Hixson, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896; John D. Hill, 1897; Noah Hixson, 1898; W. P. Dunnahoo, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905; Theodore Russell, 1906; W. P. Dunnahoo, 1908, 1909, 1910; Ray Renshaw, 1911; H. E. Reece, 1912, 1913; Jess Russell, 1914, 1915; Ray Renshaw, 1916; Dale Glass, 1917; Ray Renshaw, 1918, 1919, 1920; E. W. Hoffman, 1921, 1922; Ed. V. Humphreys, 1923; G. R. Arthaud, who, during his administration was the youngest master in the Iowa Domain, 1924; Fred H. Weirather, 1925; T. L. Russell, 1926; H. W. Russell, 1927; Ray Renshaw, 1928; Allen W. Wintermeyer, 1929, 1930; Ralph C. Wiley, 1931.

The secretaries and their terms are as follows: H. R. Lyons, 1869, 1870; J. T. Davidson, 1871, 1872; Ed. Rummel, 1873, 1874; John Wertz, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880; John W. Hanna, 1881; Jess M. Smith, 1882; no secretary was installed in 1883; T. E. Rhodes 1884; D. C. Rittenhouse, 1885, 1886; J. C. Green, elected but never installed; W. H. Wise, 1888; J. L. Renshaw, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893; H. S. Young, 1894; 1895, 1896; I. B. Trimmer, 1897, 1898; J. Riggs, 1899; H. S. Young, 1900, 1901, 1902 1903; John Baxter 1904-1913, inclusive; Theodore Russell, 1914, 1915; J. Allen, 1916, 1917, 1918; O. L. Karsten, 1919, 1920; Jess Russell, 1921; E. W. Tiede, 1922; G. R. Arthaud, 1923; C. W. Larkin, 1924-1928, inclusive; Fred H. Weirather, 1929, 1930; Allen W. Wintermeyer, 1931.

The present Masonic officers are as follows: Ralph C. Wiley, W. M.; Charles W. Larkin, S. W.; William N. Ringland, J. W.; T. T. Warren, Treasurer; Allen W. Wintermeyer, Secretary; Leslie B. Hollingsworth, S. D.; Pearl Watson, J. D.; Luther F. Lowe, S. S.; Albert A. Van Vranken, J. S.; Earl Canby, Marshal; Azel Lyman, Tyler.

In 1914 a group of Masons, consisting of enterprising citizens of the town, began the project of building the Masonic Temple, which is one of Winfield's most pretentious structures. It is an imposing edifice of three stories and besides affording efficacious halls for the meetings of its various organizations, houses two business establishments.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

The Knights of Pythias Lodge was instituted in Winfield, April 14, 1914, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the national organization. With several grand officers present, the thirty-two charter members were initiated and the officers installed on

A Quarter
of a
Century
service to the
people
of Winfield
and
Henry County

Our business has
increased as Winfield
has progressed

COAL
SEED
GRAIN

Farmer's
Elevator

Since 1908

A. L. THOMAS, Mgr.

ED KIRKPATRICK
With the Elevator 21 Years

that date.

H. S. Young was the first Chancellor Commander of the lodge. The following were charter members: S. Bergh, C. J. Dimick, L. F. Farmer, P. W. Goober, D. C. Goldsmith, L. C. Henss, J. W. Hanna, C. Hamstreet, J. Jensen, P. C. Merillatt, E. C. Smith, C. W. Schlatter, C. B. Van Nest, T. T. Warren, P. F. Wenger, H. S. Young, A. E. Allen, R. L. Brown, M. C. Barton, J. R. Cotter, F. M. Crawford, C. J. Hinkle, H. A. Haight, O. A. Lofgren, C. C. Merillatt, A. B. McCosh, L. O'Loughlin, W. M. Price, H. E. Reece, H. W. Russell, J. M. Wilson.

The organization's first hall was in the old J. C. Green building, but when this structure burned, destroying all their equipment, they were bereft of a meeting place for a short time. Then they procured the old auditorium hall and have constantly employed it since that time.

During the existence of the Winfield K. F. lodge, only four deaths have been recorded among its members, J. W. Hanna, Frank Henderson, Will Deal and Lester Chilson.

At present there are 136 members, governed by the following officers: George Gordon, C. C.; Pete Lyman, V. C.; Ray Ralston, Prelate; Chet Haight, M. of W.; Art Johnson, M. of A.; John Stephens, I. G.; J. R. Stinson, O. G.; Ralph Hess, K. of R. and S.; E. C. Smith; K. of F., and Rex Brier, M. of E.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS

The first Royal Neighbor Camp was instituted in Winfield twenty-seven years ago, or on June 29, 1904. At that time it was an auxiliary to the Modern Woodmen of America, but is now an independent order, functioning under the laws of the State of Illinois, with the motto "Ex Fide Fortis."

The charter members of the organization, according to Mrs. William Meeker, who provides our information, were Dora Harrison, E. W. Harrison, Hattie Hatton, Lottie Hunter, Bessie Lyman, Florence Lyman, Frank H. Lyman, J. C. Lyman, Jennie Merillatt, Tillie Peel, J. W. Plants, Lola Reece, Mary Reece, Mae Riggle, Sarah Swarts, Allie Spafford, Maggie Van Vranken, Lelia Whitson, J. F. Willis, and Mary Willis. Six of this original group, Dora Harrison, Hattie Hatton, Florence Lyman, Lola Reece, Sarah Swarts and Allie Spafford, are still members.

The camp was named Ruby, after Ruby Lyman, now the wife of Ernest Beauchamp of Crawfordsville, Iowa.

The Royal Neighbors perform many acts of charity, sending flowers to sick and bereaved members and decorating the graves of deceased members on Royal Neighbor Memorial day, May 24. Ruby Camp has seven deceased members.

Those who have been elected to state conventions as delegates are Mrs. George Haight to Mason City in 1925 and to Council Bluffs in 1929, and Mrs. William Meeker to a district convention here on September 22, 1931. Mrs. George Haight was also sent as a delegate to a national convention in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In July, 1927, a juvenile camp was organized with the following as char-

ter members: Carroll Jennings, Dorothy Long, Ralph Long, William Long, Jr., Virginia Patterson, Ella Mae Perrenoud, Kenneth Perrenoud, Grace Pike, Dorothy Wintermeyer, and Billy Wintermeyer. Mrs. Susie Pike was the first juvenile director.

The present membership of Ruby Camp, No. 3821 of the Royal Neighbors of America is 104 beneficiaries, 32 socials, and 47 juveniles.

The organization meets the second Tuesday night of each month.

P. E. O.

The Winfield chapter G. T. of the P. E. O., was organized on March 15, 1927. There are twenty members at present.

The present officers are:

President, Miss Cora Smiley; Vice President, Mrs. Marjory Duncan; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Eva Mae Arthaud; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frances Carden; Treasurer, Miss Clarriet Ridgeway; Chaplain, Mrs. Etta Larkin; Guard, Mrs. Grace Price; Pianist, Miss Mabel Day.

The P. E. O. was organized by a small group of Iowa Wesleyan girls. Since that time has spread to the far corners of the land. The P. E. O. Memorial Library is located in Mt. Pleasant, the county seat of Henry county, where general offices are maintained. The home of P. E. O. attracts hundreds to Mt. Pleasant every year.

O. E. S.

Winfield, Ia., May 15, 1907.

The seven demitted members, Mrs. Sarah E. Wood, Mrs. Virgie Gilyeart, Mrs. Amanda Patterson, Mrs. Margaret Smith, Mrs. Amanda Laughery, Mrs. Wayne A. Willis, Mrs. Mary A. Baxter, of Winfield, Iowa, who were on the charter list for an Eastern Star Chapter, were called to order by the Grand Worthy Matron, Mrs. Allena D. Ward, and eleven persons were elected to membership, as follows: Mrs. Jennie Cotter, Mrs. Lizzie Buffington, Mrs. Mary Reece, Mrs. Hattie May Bailey, Daniel Wood, Mrs. Ida Gardner, Mabel C. Patterson, John A. Baxter, J. W. Hanna, W. P. Donahue, Mrs. Carrie E. Hanna.

After this charter was obligated and given the secret work by the installing officers. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Sarah E. Wood, W. M.; J. W. Hanna, W. P.; Mrs. John A. Baxter, A. M.; John A. Baxter, Secretary; Mrs. Mary Reece, Treasurer; Mrs. Margaret Smith, Conductor; Mrs. Virginia Gilyeart, A. C.

They were conducted to their chairs and the W. M. then appointed the following additional officers: Mrs. Laughery, Adah; Mrs. Willis, Ruth; Mabel Patterson, Esther; Mrs. Ida Gardner, Martha; Mrs. Cotter, Electa; Mrs. S. A. Buffington, Warden; Daniel Wood, Sentinel; Mrs. Mattie Patterson, Chaplain; Mrs. Bailey, Organist.

The following visitors were present: Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, Cedar Rapids, Assistant Grand Matron; Emma B. Wright, W. M. of Keota, Ia.; Ida J.

1871

1931

C. W. LARKIN

Insurance

Contracts

Notary
Public

Howe, W. M., of Washington, Ia.; Sadie Meeker, Martha of Washington, Ia.; Ida Fish, Conductor, Keota, Ia.

The W. M. then appointed the following committee to frame a set of by-laws for this chapter, Brother Hanna and Sisters Laughery and Smith.

Grand Worthy Matron Ward, assisted by Assistant Grand Worthy Matron Stewart, then explained the secret work and instructed the officers in their various duties.

Chapter closed in due form.

John A. Baxter, Secretary.

The foregoing is the minutes of the first meeting of the Winfield Chapter of the O. E. S. and expounds its organization. This lodge has thrived prosperously and has become an influential adjunct of the Masonic Order, now embracing a membership of almost 200.

The present officers are as follows: Vesper Haight, W. M.; Allen Wintermeyer, W. P.; Bernice Van Vranken, A. M.; Lawrence Russell, A. P.; Vera Van Vranken, Treasurer; Cleo Van Dyke, Secretary; Cecil Canby, Conductor; Nellie McCosh, A. C.; Katherine Miller, Warden; Avoca Watson, Adah; Nettie Cook, Ruth; Glee Whitford, Esther; Lola Minear, Martha; Stella North, Electa; Jessie Hinkle, Chaplain; Bernice Green, Pianist; Lou Fiscus, Marshal; Bob Haight, Sentinel. This lodge also has the distinction of having in the membership a District Instructor, Mozelle Russell.

D. A. R.

The Winfield chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized on Saturday, November 26, 1927, with thirteen original members. The State Librarian, Mrs. Lemon of Washington, Iowa, was present at the organization, which was consummated at the home of Mrs. J. M. Lindly, and assisted in the innovation.

The first officers of the D. A. R. were: Regent, Mrs. J. M. Lindly; Vice Regent, Mrs. C. B. Van Syoc; Recording Secretary, Bertha Paisley; Corresponding Secretary and Registrar, Clarriet Ridgeway; Treasurer, Mrs. C. J. Hinkle; Historian and Chaplain, Mrs. Edson Glass.

The local chapter adheres to the national Daughters of the American Revolution patriotic program, abetting its Americanization policy as thoroughly as is possible for a small unit. The organization meets at the homes of the various members on the third Saturday of each month when patriotic and historical programs are participated in for the edification of the members.

The present list of officers includes the following: Regent, Lela Haight; Vice Regent, Josephine Dunn; Recording Secretary, Ethel Hinkle; Corresponding Secretary, Claudia Lindly; Treasurer, Estella Carden; Registrar, Clarriet Ridgeway; Historian, Bertha Alvine; Chaplain, Gertrude Jordan.

There are at present twenty-one members of the Winfield chapter. The resident members are: Bertha Paisley Alvine, Estella Ringland Carden, Catherine Dunn, Josephine Dunn, Dayle Owens Enke, Bernice Gladd, Jeanette Patterson Glass, Lela M. Haight, Pauline Van Syoc Hill, Ethel Wise Hinkle, Jessie Ringland Hinkle,

Gertrude Jordan, Claudia Yewell Lindly, Clarriet Adaline Ridgeway, Wilma J. Ridgeway, Ethel Van Syoc, Nora Anna Van Syoc. The non-resident members are: Estella June Neil, Burlington, Ia.; Florence West, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Pearl Cummings, Rock Island, Ill.

W. C. T. U.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was instituted in Winfield either late in 1903 or early in 1904 and, working collaterally with the national organization, has accomplished much during its twenty-eight year tenure. It follows the national program closely and its records reveal great progress since its innovation.

One of the recent features of the local organization was the county W. C. T. U. conference, which had as its chief speaker, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, state president.

The present membership totals twenty-seven, as follows: Mrs. Della Burge, Mrs. Hattie Bloomer, Mrs. Louise Brown, Mrs. Matilda Bloom, Mrs. F. A. Bower, Mrs. Sarah Brown, Mrs. Sarah Bridges, Mrs. William Bowers, Mrs. Fanny Carden, Mrs. Stella Dameron of Danville, Miss Eva Freeman, Mrs. Barbara Gipple, Mrs. Elizabeth Gipple of Columbus Junction, Mrs. Christina Hefner, Miss Della Johnson, Mrs. Matilda Lindell, Mrs. Bertha Patterson, Mrs. Edna Paxson, Mrs. Clara Schmoker, Mrs. Minnie Sharpe, Mrs. Nina Schooley, Mrs. Stuck of Mt. Union, Mrs. Rose Stinson, Miss Carrie Thomas, Mrs. Susie Thomas, Mrs. Elizabeth Van Syoc, Mrs. Mary Lonsdale. The honorary members are Mayor James Enke and Senator William Carden.

The present officers include: president, Mrs. Barbara Gipple; vice-president, Mrs. Sarah Brown; treasurer, Mrs. Minnie Sharpe, and secretary, Miss Della Johnson.

Of the present membership, only Mrs. F. A. Bower and Mrs. William Bowers are charter members, but Mrs. Ed. Bridges, Mrs. George Bloomer, and Mrs. A. L. Thomas joined soon after the organization.

WHITE SHRINE

One of the youngest secret organizations in Winfield, but one which has achieved much during its short tenure is the White Shrine, which was organized on May 12, 1920, as a subsidiary of the Masons. This lodge surpassed all others in the respect of charter members, 128, which large total precludes the advisability of publishing the names joining at the date of organization.

The initial chief officers of the White Shrine were: Mrs. Nettie Green, Worthy High Priestess; William Price, Watchman of the Shepherds; Mrs. Marie Berger, Noble Prophetess.

The White Shrine holds its meetings in the Masonic Temple with the present body of officers: Pauline Cotter, W. H. P.; John McConaughy, W. of S.; Mrs. Jenny Warren, N. P.; Mrs. Nellie McCosh, Scribe; Clyde Coonrod, Treasurer. The number of present members is slightly smaller than at the organization.

Congratulations!

WINFIELD BEACON



Pioneer in community service, standing upright for fifty years in the interest and well-being of its patrons and citizens, be they great or small, rich or poor. None, whose cause was worthy, has ever been denied your help and co-operation. Fifty years success is yours by right of genuine community service.

May we suggest that we are pioneers in Frigidaire electric refrigeration for the home and business. Pioneers in introducing the conveniences and comforts of Delco-Light in more than 600 rural homes in Henry, Louisa and Lee counties.

NESBITT & NESBITT

O. L. Nesbitt A. M. Nesbitt

MT. PLEASANT



C.W. LARKIN
TOWN CLERK



"THREE BIG OIL MEN"
"Joe" "Nobby" "Lester"



LON SHAHAN
M.F.T.L. AGENT



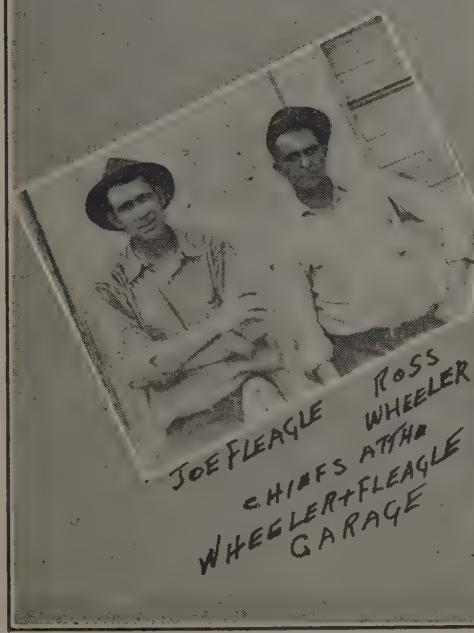
ED. BRIDGES
MAIL CARRIER



DR. W. J. DUNCAN
"LISTENING TO A NEW ONE"



HAROLD MCVEY
PRODUCE



JOE FLEAGLE &
ROSS WHEELER
WHEELER & FLEAGLE
GARAGE



BERT LAMME
"QUINTING AT THE SUN"



LEW MC CAN

W. R. C.

The Winfield order of the Women's Relief Corps was organized in May, 1924 with 60 charter members who elected Marie Berger as their first president.

An auxiliary to the G. A. R., the W. R. C. aids in relief work, helping the needy soldiers and civilians. It has developed into a community institution and is looked upon as one of Winfield's predominant organizations in regard to accomplishments.

At present there are 136 members, who are governed by the following officers: Anna Glass, president; Myrtle Reeves, vice president; Miriam Olson, junior vice president; Maude Canby, chaplain; Bertina Skippton, guard; Blanche Marsh, assistant guard; Nettie Cook, press correspondent; Flora Pierce, pianist; Jenny Warren, secretary; Bessie Helt, treasurer; Stella North, first color bearer; Jessie Hinkle, second color bearer; Frances Johnson, third color bearer; Minnie Sharpe, fourth color bearer; Lillian Johnson, patriotic instructor.

The Women's Relief Corps meets the second Thursday of each month at the K. P. hall.

I. O. O. F.

The I. O. O. F. Lodge, the oldest fraternal organization in Winfield, was organized in the fall of 1867 and its first meetings were held over the Goodspeed store building which was the site of the present Farmers National Bank. Among the first members were William Browning, Jesse Cox, William McCafferty, E. T. Baldwin, Jonathan McCafferty, Elijah Reece, William Holloway, Joseph Hobart, S. A. Clark and Jasper N. Reece.

For a time the I. O. O. F. held its meetings in the Masonic hall with the permission of the Masons, this hall being in the J. C. Green building, where the Standard Oil service station is now located. The present I. O. O. F. building was completed in 1893 and has been occupied by the organization continuously since that date. This lodge holds its meetings on Monday night of each week.

The I. O. O. F. is now represented by almost 100 members.

Present officers:

N. G., Alva McCaw; V. G., Floyd Mason; Sec., Raymond Baker; Fin. Sec., Paul Rinehart; Treas., H. L. Moody; R. S. N. G., Joe Johnson; R. S. V. G., Taylor Gipple; L. S. V. G., Carl Moehle, R. S. Sup., Ben McCosh; L. S. Sup., Gus Johansmeier, Warden, Will Baker; Conductor, Guy Deal; Inside Guard, Harry Ibbotson; Outside Guard, Clint Dodds.

AMERICAN LEGION

A meeting of all ex-service men was held in the forepart of April this year and, with the help of neighboring posts, a post was organized and the following officers were installed: Post commander, Albert Van Vranken; post vice commander, Dr. J. M.

Wilson; adjutant, Fred Lauér; treasurer, G. R. Arthaud; chaplain, H. C. Greene, and historian, Karl Kneen.

A charter was obtained, bearing the date of April 27, 1931, and included the following list of charter members: A. A. Van Vranken, Carl E. Johnson, Claude Cowger, R. W. Ross, Fred A. Lauér, J. M. Wilson, Clarence Peck, L. L. Elliott, W. D. Moore, Glenn Arthaud, H. C. Greene, Carl J. Sandquist, E. R. Logan, Frank E. Werner, Jesse W. Rodruck, P. A. Lyman, Joe Fleagle, Roy Ping, H. J. Allen, Ralph L. Johnson, Rudolph Eckey, Ray E. Ralston, Karl Kneen, Dan W. Bailey, Jay Canby, Lester R. Davis, D. H. Fleagle, N. S. Krawcaw.

The Winfield Post, No. 643, holds regular meetings and assists in all patriotic programs of the city.

REBEKAHS

The Rebekahs, an auxiliary to the I. O. O. F., was organized here on November 21, 1918 with fifteen charter members and has grown rapidly, now having a membership of nearly 100. The charter members of this organization were Clarence E. Cockayne, Harlan Cooper, Joe E. Johnson, Ben McCosh, A. W. Johansmeier, Guy J. Deal, John A. Swan, Frank Spangler, Washington Mullen, Ross Cockayne, Luella W. Cooper, Lillie Johnson, Elma McCosh, Matilda Johansmeier and Loumeta Deal.

The Rebekahs meet each Friday night.

Present officers.

The present Rebekah officers are as follows: Laura Schwartz, N. G.; Mary Johansmeier, V. G.; May Ibbotson, Financial Secretary; Cleo Van Dyke, Secretary; Lilly Johnson, Treasurer; Ethel McCaw, Warden; Josephine Tague, Conductor; Loumeta Deal, R. S. N. G.; Bess Long, L. S. N. G.; Addie Mason, L. S. V. G.; Mrs. Mary Bowers, R. S. V. G.; Nellie Kellogg, Chaplain; Millie Nelson, I. G.; Ruth Williams, O. G.

PYTHIAN SISTERS

The Pythian Sisters, auxiliary to the Knights of Pythias is composed of 102 members—47 Sisters and 45 Knights. It was organized March 15, 1926 and has thrived opulently since its innovation.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A few other secret organizations have been represented in Winfield at various times, but these thrived for only short tenures. This group included the Camp of Macabees; the Modern Woodmen of America, which was organized here in 1897, and still has a few members in the community; the Owls lodge, which survived only during its instigation and the Yeoman organization, also defunct.

Inasmuch as the life of these societies was of short duration and their accomplishments of little consequence, very little space is devoted to their histories.

QUALITY

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GOLDEN RULE REPAIR SHOP

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We Appreciate Your
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POLITENESS KNOWLEDGE

Livestock Situation in this Community

By Earl Canby

In writing this article at Mr. Hinkle's request, I wish to say that I feel rather incapable as I don't know just what I am to say, but as to the opportunity which is knocking upon every farmer's door in this locality in regard to the production of cattle, I will say, to begin with, that the old argument that our land is too valuable to raise cattle on is all gone at this time and our land will go lower yet if we do not improve its fertility and heed the warnings that we constantly read in our farm paper.

Look back and see why our state was settled in the beginning; was it because the land could not hold the population? No, it was because our forefathers thought they had the cream of their soil and wanted new land that would produce more. Hence, they moved west. Were we to follow that idea where would we go? I need not answer that question as we all know the answer. Therefore, how can we best improve our soil? It is true that we can buy commercial fertilizer, but look at the cost in comparison to the average grain prices, and figure the result for yourself.

I am quoting another man when I give the following statements: "One cow with her progeny all producing regular and a deduction of five per cent for deaths will in ten years multiply to a total sum of ninety-nine head of livestock."

Another example of what livestock will do is: If ten men in every township of every county in the state of Iowa were to buy ten cows and keep them producing for five years, they could pay off the national debt faster than the federal government is doing it.

According to statistics, Iowa is sending 500,000 veal calves to our markets each year. Had these calves been of good enough quality to warrant being fed until of marketable age and size they could have consumed approximately sixty bushels of corn each, which would lower our surplus of corn 3,000,000 bushels and look at the benefit that we would derive from the improvement of our land.

To prove to you that a few are realizing and listening as opportunity knocks, I know of one pure bred beef producer that has sold eight males to head as many herds which were started by buying a carload of cows on our western markets. Far be it from me to criticize this practice because it is fine, it is at least the first step in Iowa's future, but let us take two steps, especially at this time, and buy pure bred females of good quality and take the advantage of some breeders constructive breeding for a number of years, because they cost very little more and as we

must come to realize the truthfulness of the sign, "Quality has no Substitute."

If every cattle feeder had a crop of twenty calves to start on feed at his heart's desire, how much easier and cheaper it would be than the annual hunt for a load of feeders every year.

Our dairy opportunities are just as good here as any place except in the territories adjacent to large cities where milk can be sold, but right here we have two cream trucks come to our very doors to call for our cream and take it to co-operative creameries. And then we have the separated milk for our hogs, which we must not forget, for they are a necessity to additional profit from either beef or milk producers.

I might mention that we have pure bred breeders of all the beef and nearly all the dairy breeds of cattle and all the major breeds of hogs right in the scope of country in which the Beacon circulates; the best small town paper that circulates in any community.

Winfield Fair Fifty Years Old

The first Winfield Fair, known as the great Eastern Iowa District Fair, was organized in 1882, following a series of articles in the Beacon favoring the establishment of such an institution.

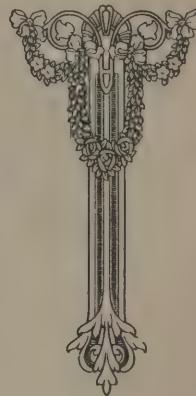
This organization had as its first officers W. Mullin, president and Dr. Wertz, secretary and the first fair was held on land donated by Washington Mullin. The entrance to the fair grounds was then about where the United Presbyterian church now stands and the race track was made on the site of several of Winfield's finest homes of the present. The fair was held on this land for two years and was then moved to the present forty-acres which it now occupies and the amphitheatre and necessary buildings were erected to afford excellent facilities for the staging of the spectacle.

In 1906 the Winfield Fair Association was reorganized, new stock issued and the grounds were purchased and all debts paid.

The Winfield fair has had fat years and lean years but it has the unique distinction of being one of the very few fairs in Iowa which will have shown for forty-nine consecutive years with the coming fall exhibition. Enterprising citizens hope that it may successfully celebrate its Golden Jubilee next year.

It's a Fact...

The past record of the nation's independent druggists is the future's best guarantee that the friendliness and neighborly interest, for which pharmacists are famous the world over, will continue to guide the service given by independent druggists in every state in the Union.



1810001

Whitford's
Drug Store

PUREBRED LIVESTOCK CONTRIBUTES MUCH TOWARD
FARM WEALTH OF THIS COMMUNITY



ANGUS HERD BULL
OF EARL CANBY



CONTENTED HEREFORDS ON
CARL JOHNSON FARM



HEREFORD HERD BULL
OF JOHNSON BROS.



INQUISITIVE CALVES ON
RALPH JOHNSON FARM



VALUABLE ANGUS MOTHER
ON CANBY FARM



C.W. HAIGHT HOLSTEIN HERD
WHITE COW PICTURED BEST
PRODUCER IN STATE



138 HEAD FEEDERS ON
DAVIDSON PLACE



JERSEY HERD OF C.W. LAUVER



HAY IS PLENTIFUL AND OF
EXCELLENT
QUALITY



MODERN HOUSES AND WELL LAID OUT GROUNDS MAKE WINFIELD'S FARMS ATTRACTIVE



HOME OF MRS. JENNIE COTTER



PRODUCTION OF BEEF CATTLE
IS PROFITABLE PROCEDURE
IN HENRY COUNTY



THE DAVIDSON HOMESTEAD

Brief History of North Wayne Township



By
Mrs. Harold
Unkrich

North Wayne came into existence about 1880, at which time a general store was established for the convenience of the surrounding residents. The settlement was on the narrow gauge branch line of the Burlington & Western railroad, between Winfield and Oskaloosa, which was constructed in 1882. Like many other stores of that vintage, this Wayne establishment also served as a depot, being located near the railroad tracks. Later the necessity for similarity in the branch and main lines to accelerate shipping facilities via rail, was responsible for the laying of a standard track through North Wayne.

Previous to the laying of the railroad, the farmers were forced to haul their products by wagon to Mt. Pleasant, Columbus Junction, Morning Sun or Ainsworth for marketing. Also, before the railways started mail service, North Wayne had a post office on the Star route, between Mt. Pleasant and Ainsworth. Others on this route were Swedesburg, Crawfordsville and Winona. North Wayne's initial post office was located in the Sylvester Smith residence, known now as the Charley Chrisinger farm, and mail was received three times a week.

The lust for knowledge of the settlers precipitated the establishment of an institution of elementary learning one-half mile north of the town. Another school was built later, being located one-fourth of a mile north of the first structure.

North Wayne has kept pace with the religious trend of the times and the first church in the community, the Asbury Methodist church, was built in 1856. Later, the Wesleyan Methodist church was built adjacent to the Asbury church and had a congregation composed of North Wayne and Winfield Methodists. The Wesleyan parsonage was constructed a short distance from the church on land purchased from George Coulter. Both churches, as well as the parsonage, have been destroyed and only the cemetery remains. However, these have been supplanted by many other churches of sundry denominations in the North Wayne vicinity.

The North Wayne schools were consolidated in the Olds district.

Meats Groceries Produce Feeds

Free Delivery
Service at
Cash & Carry
Store Prices

A most complete line of eatables. Our fresh and cured meats are all government inspected, which insures you the best and most healthful meats obtainable. We have a most complete line of luncheon specialties kept under the latest mode of refrigeration.

Our grocery department is made up of the best quality merchandise.

We pay you the cold cash for your cream, eggs and poultry. We make country calls for poultry, deliver stock and mill feeds.

The Checkerboard Store

H. J. RUSSELL, Manager

Phone 101

Always Open for Business

Writes History of Settlement in Canaan



By
Dorothy
Johansmeier

Although not settled until rather late, in comparison with the surrounding communities, Canaan is now considered one of the finest and most prosperous farming districts in this section.

In 1854 one hundred acres of wild prairie land was given to Mr. Lucius Wells (father of Mrs. Frank Short) by Mr. Wells' father. In a few years he traded this property for a farm consisting of one hundred sixty acres. This farm had a shanty upon it, and also a prairie stable. Forty acres of the land had been broken and had been fenced with a two-rail fence. The Canaan church now stands on the northeast corner of this farm.

Mrs. John Young's father, Mr. W. R. Crain, who lived west of New London, drove his horses through the tall prairie grass of Canaan on his way to Washington. He came north as far as the Howard nursery, which was located where Ben McCosh's tenant house now stands.

The Canaan store (7 1-2 miles south of Winfield) was not only a trading place, but also an inn where travelers could spend the night. The old store building is still standing.

At one time there was a postoffice known as "Cottonwood" where Arthur Lauer now lives. John Kneen's father was the postmaster. Later there was a Cottonwood school one-half mile west of Canaan church. This district consolidated with Mt. Union in 1920.

Canaan church was not built until 1888. Before this time meetings were held in the Sheridan school house which stood across the road from the Charles Fricke home and was destroyed by fire in 1918. The church has but one room. However the Canaan social hall which was an old house on the Cozier farm (east of W. S. Corey's) is used for the social gathering. The Ladies Aid society, (called Willing Workers) which was organized twenty-five years ago, holds its meetings in this building, also. The Sunday school, of which Taylor Gipple is superintendent, has eighty-five members on the roll, and has an average attendance of sixty-five.

Last October, Rev. M. D. Cox organized a Young Peoples Epworth League at Canaan. There are about twenty-five young people, beginning with those of high school age and they have their meetings once a week.

The C. W. C. club was organized by Mrs. Howard Lauer five years ago, and the first meeting was held in her home. At the present time there are fifteen members.

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43 Years of Service
to This Community

Congratulations to The Beacon on Its
50th Birthday

History of Crawfordsville

By Alice Sweet



Crawfordsville has the distinction of being the oldest town in Washington County, the first settler being Adam Ritchie, who came from Warren county, Illinois in 1836. He and four of his neighbors staked off claims near Crooked Creek, and when his friends went back to Illinois, Mr. Ritchie stayed and built himself a home. On October 1, 1836 he returned to Illinois and brought his family here. Other families who came at this time were Hustons, Wooleys, McElroys, Blacks, Neals, and Moorheads.

In 1839 Joseph, Walker, and Robert Neal laid out the present town of Crawfordsville and named it Neal-town. A brother-in-law of these men, Dr. Isaac Crawford, of Ohio, was asked to settle here and was told if he did so, they would name the town for him. Thus the town received the name of Crawfordsville.

The first house in Crawfordsville was built by Walker Neal, and it stood where the Lease & Son restaurant now stands.

The first store was in charge of Abraham Prather, and it was located on the corner where now stands the meat market, which is operated by George Yeager.

Samuel Rankin built the first hotel in Crawfordsville. It stood where the People's Savings bank now stands. An interesting fact about it is that it was used as an underground railway station for runaway slaves. Here, the slaves were concealed during the day, and at night some one would drive them to Iowa City or Columbus City to the next station. This hotel was called "The House of All Nations" due to the fact that almost every family had lived in it, and it was the largest house in town.

When gold was discovered in California in 1849, several men from here went including Charles Barker, William Crawford, Alex Neal, Peter Mills, Caldwell Neal, Robert Jennison, William Moffat, James Spears, William Braden, James Crawford, and James Ballou.

The first white child born in Washington county was Sarah Jane Moorhead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Moorhead, and sister of J. A. Moorhead, who passed away recently.

In 1854, it became necessary that a new party be formed to put the question of slavery before the public. S. E. Rankin, S. A. Russell, and Matthew Moorhead were instrumental in calling a convention out of which the Republican party was born.

People in this community were always in favor of prohibition. At a very early date when a man came in and started a saloon they drove him out and converted his saloon into a Y. M. C. A. room.

Crawfordsville has three churches of which she is very proud.

The United Presbyterian church was built in 1858, and has the distinction of being the oldest congregation of that denomination west of the Mississippi river. Adam Ritchie had been an elder in the Associate congregation of Henderson, Illinois, and when he settled here he brought his church with him. In 1837 the first service was held in his home. Samuel Douthelt of Muskingum Presbytery was sent out to preach here. First the church was known as the Seceder church but in 1858 it became known as the United Presbyterian. The present pastor is Rev. A. N. Porter.

The Methodist church was organized in 1838 at the home of Matthew Moorhead. The first Methodist church stood where the school house now stands but in 1885 a new building was put up on the present location and in 1908 the present building was erected. The first pastor was Rev. Joseph Kirkpatrick. The pastor at this time is Rev. E. S. Hehner.

The Presbyterian church was organized in 1850 and started out with ten charter members. In 1878-80 the present church was built but it has been remodeled in later years. The present pastor is Rev. S. F. Wenger.

The people of Crawfordsville are very proud of their school and it has always held a prominent place in this community. The first school was taught by William Wooley in 1838 in a little log house two miles south of town. In 1841 a new school house was built in town; in 1850 the building was moved to the present school grounds. In 1904 this building was burned, and a new brick one was set up in its place. By 1922 the pupils were so numerous that the new school house was erected.

Crawfordsville has a very good water system and lighting system.

Several organizations exist in Crawfordsville: Masonic lodge, American Legion, and Ladies Auxiliary. The I. O. O. F. and Modern Woodmen also had organizations here, but they have been discontinued.

There are several clubs for the ladies: Care-away-Circle, organized in 1904; Idle-Awhile club, organized several years ago, and the Social Hour club in 1903. Farm Bureau clubs have also been organized.

While Crawfordsville has a population of only about 230 it has done its part in making the world a little better. Many descendants of the early settlers live here or nearby. Crawfordsville owes its being and present success to such people as the Crawfords, Neals, Rankins, Cowdens, Strains, McElroys, McKinneys, Russells, Harpers, Moorheads, Maxwells, Manners, Fergusons, Moores, Wooleys, Longs, Leases, Hulls, Crooks, Stewarts, Miles, Holmes, Rickeys, Gordens, Allens, McCalls and many others.

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Crawfordsville has many business houses as follows: Davidson Hardware Co., Yeager Meat Market, R. I. Williams grocery and dry goods store, C. M. Strain blacksmith shop, Lease

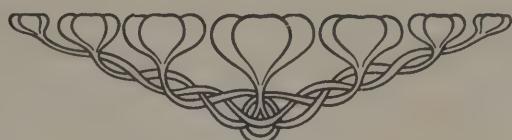
& Son restaurant, Orchard & Dillavou grocery and dry goods store, barber shop, Beauchamp Rendering plant, city water works, Shafer Produce house, garage, Fletcher & Crooks

service station, Smith Undertaking parlors, Home Lumber Co., post office, Telephone Co., McNeil's filling station, Peoples Savings Bank.



Wood & Bailey

Congratulates The Winfield Beacon
on Its Fiftieth Anniversary



As an old firm to another, we hope they are here another fifty years. We need them to carry our message to the people of this community.

We have been here nearly thirty years. One of the oldest firms in Winfield. In those thirty years we have seen many changes. Dan Wood and Herman Bailey, founders of this firm, have passed on, leaving the business to be handled by the grandson and son, Dan Bailey.

We are endeavoring to give this community the very best in hardware, heating and plumbing.

These standard and well known lines of merchandise speak for themselves. You can get no better.

GENERAL AND BUILDERS HARDWARE
VOSS AND MAYTAG WASHERS
KITCHEN KOOK GASOLINE AND
KEROSENE STOVES.
NEW PROCESS OIL STOVES
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UNIVERSAL CUTLERY
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WOOD & BAILEY

TELEPHONE 252

Wyman Born When Railroad Came Through

By Mrs. Fred E. Humphreys

The first settler of the Wyman community was William Huston, who came here in 1839 in a prairie schooner pulled by three yoke of oxen, and established himself on the plot of ground now owned by his grandson, T. H. Huston. William Huston had two sons, Joseph, father of T. H. Huston, who remained on the home place, and John M. Mrs. A. W. Shearer, now of Winfield, was also one of his children.

The narrow guage railway was built near there in 1879 and it was then that the first postoffice in the vicinity was built at the John M. Huston home. It was given the name Wyman, after a government surveyor, who had been working in this part of the country.

Mr. Huston was also a county surveyor, first in Washington county and later in Louisa.

In 1880 the location of Wyman was moved to its present site where a store and postoffice was erected. This first store was operated by Os Branniger. This structure burned in the fall of 1881 and was rebuilt by a company in 1882. The building had two rooms below (store and depot) and above were three rooms for living quarters. J. B. Dodds came here from Columbus City and started business in this store. He was a prominent citizen and general merchant here for eighteen years. He retired and spent the remainder of his days here in Wyman. His daughter, Mrs. J. K. Dunn is one of our residents.

W. I. Huston was postmaster here for several years at this time. This building was moved back later and the present depot built.

T. G. Dunn, J. K. Dunn's father, was the first agent here. His daughter, Sadie, now Mrs. G. W. Hay of Washington, went to Burlington to learn telegraphy and received \$15 per month. Mr. Dunn came here in 1866 to the place now owned by Griffith Humphreys, east of Wyman.

In 1882, Mr. Dunn built the first elevator. It was later enlarged, but was destroyed by fire about fourteen years ago. It was then owned by Pauley T. Brown. He constructed the present elevator and when completed was bought by the Wyman Supply Company which organized January 17, 1918. It remains the present owner.

W. F. Orbin came here in 1885 and built the first house. He started to sell small articles in his home and was in business here for many years.

The next house in Wyman was moved in with horses in 1886 from where the Baptist church now stands and was occupied by Levi Fishburn, who was a stock buyer. This house is now owned by James Henderson.

Thomas Cowie was one of the early settlers who came to the farm north of Wyman, where his daughter, Mrs. S. W. Carrick still lives, in 1857.

Among the other old settlers who have survivors near are: Joseph Huston who came in 1856 to the farm now owned by his son, William C. Huston; Joseph Jackson who in the same year, accompanied by his family, came to the farm now owned by his son, Fred, who had served as a soldier in the Rebellion and was known as Lieutenant Jackson.

Samuel Turkington came here in 1868, buying some of his land from Rev. Michael See, who for forty years traveled over a circuit in the interests of the Methodist church and who was in this community many years.

Francis Samson came here in 1856 and settled on the farm now owned by J. Newton Davis. Joseph Purvis was then living on the farm afterward owned by Jacob Super. Francis Samson lived the winters of 1856 and 57 with Joseph Purvis. His son, Owen L. Samson, now of Washington, owned the farm later. In 1899 he put in the first telephone in this community from where J. R. Rees now lives to Wyman, partly on the wire fence. In 1900 a company of about twenty formed what was known as the Young America Telephone Company. W. F. Orbin was in charge of the switch board. This switch was equally owned by Winfield, Young America, and a similar company west of Wyman, known as White Cloud. In 1920 the company sold its interest to the Crawfordsville Telephone Company.

The Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Rehoboth was largely composed of families of Covenanters who came from Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1854 they settled near Wyman and on Oct. 19, of the same year they organized a congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian church under the name Rehoboth. They chose Thompson Graham, Sr., and Joseph Purvis to serve as elders, and Thomas Garvin with Mr. McElroy to act as deacons.

At the same time they extended a call to the Rev. Robert B. Cannon to whose congregation in Pennsylvania many of them had belonged. This call Mr. Cannon accepted, and on Dec. 14, 1854 was installed as their pastor. For several years they met for worship in private homes, but with the congregation growing quite rapidly, they became able, in the fall of 1857, to erect a church. The site chosen for it was about two and a quarter miles east of Wyman, where the Baptist church now stands. Mr. Cannon, the first pastor, labored on until he had gathered a congregation

of about 135 members when he demitted his charge, in 1877, and went to Ohio. Rehoboth now continued a vacancy until Aug., 1874, when Rev. Edward Elsey was ordained and installed in charge. In 1884 the congregation moved the church to its present location in Wyman. The parsonage was not built until 1897. It has been only the last few years that the church has not held regular services.

For years the members of the Methodist Episcopal church held services in the Jackson school house. Later the Hoosier Bend school was built and this was used for worship. Ministers usually came here in the afternoon as it was in connection with the Winfield charge. Later they were transferred to the Crawfordsville charge. In 1895 a church was built in Wyman, the railroad giving the land for the site. Rev. Barker was minister at this time. About 18 years ago the circuit was discontinued and the members were transferred to the Winfield and Crawfordsville churches. The church was sold at public auction to Clyde Beauchamp who built his present home from this structure.

The school had been in the various country schools until they consolidated in 1911. Three of the school buildings, Hoosier Bend, No. 5 and Lone Star were moved into Wyman and school was held in these part of the first year until the building was completed. Fifteen thousand dollars of bonds were sold. This paid for the building, three acres of land from C. E. Humphreys and the teachers' salary the first year.

The first teachers were Wm. Brown now of Winfield, whose salary was \$65 per month; Rachel Wiley and Lois Cannon, now Mrs. Samuel Kepper near Winfield, whose salaries were \$40 per month. Elsie McLean received \$30 per month as janitor. There were about 75 pupils then, and 105 were enrolled last year. In 1923 a gymnasium and extra rooms above the gymnasium were added with a cost of \$27,000.

In 1908 the Wyman Savings Bank was built and started in operation. In the same year, Clyde Mathews built the store. Shirley Bartlett was in business in this place for some years, but it is now occupied by C. R. Paisley.

The ladies of the community organized a club known as the Wyman Community club, June 29, 1922. This is primarily a social organization, but has supported many good causes. It gave the piano and other smaller donations to the school. It has given numerous times to the Red Cross and orphan homes and gives to families

in need in the community. At present it is promoting the free circulatory library from the state. This organization has about thirty-five members.

The W. C. T. U. was organized here in 1924 and has faithfully carried on

its work. Several years it promoted independently the Essay contest in the school, while now it is carried on each year in connection with the county work.

Rev. Robb organized the Boy Scouts Aug. 31, 1928. They have been doing

all that is possible to accomplish in a rural community. Two of the boys have merited life memberships while various ones have attended Camp Eastman, area scout camp at Nauvoo, Ill., each year. K. A. Coates, cashier of the bank is scoutmaster for the troop of twenty members.



WYMAN MAIN STREET
LOOKING SOUTH



K.A.COATS
WYMAN'S
BANKER



WYMAN'S ELEVATOR AND
SHIPPING YARDS



C.R. PAISLEY
MERCHANT
GREETS CAMERA



WYMAN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL



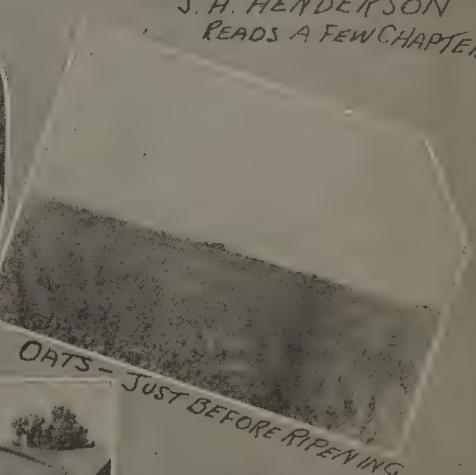
J. H. HENDERSON
READS A FEW CHAPTERS



WYMAN'S ONLY CHURCH



SAM TURKINGTON
DIDN'T KNOW HE
WAS "SHOT"



OATS - JUST BEFORE RIPENING



"DUTCH'OLDT COMES OVER
C.B.T.D. AGENT IN WYMAN

Music and Theatricals Were a Part of Community Life

Perhaps Winfield has fared better in the fields of music and dramatics than other communities of like habitat. Dating way back to the fifties and sixties, the writer has noted that "exhibitions", "literaries", and "sing-songs", featured to a marked degree. There was an excuse, so to speak, for them in those days of pioneering, when entertainment had to be made, not purchased. Aside from their respective entertainment value, these forms of diversion were a great stimulus to people generally, and educationally speaking, were responsible, to a certain extent at least, for the upbuilding of the mental welfare of those people who had scant chances of going to school.

In the very earliest days, public meeting buildings were few and far between, and of very small dimensions. The neighborhood school house, used for practically every gathering, was capable of accommodating more people than it would be possible to squeeze into much larger buildings today. Folks were not so particular about a plush, upholstered chair, brilliant surroundings and ventilation. The big idea was to get in, and whether seated or standing, enjoyed the occasion fully as much.

It was one of the first thoughts of the pioneer to give his children an education. Compared with today, however, schooling was practically nothing. The rudiments of arithmetic, writing and spelling were drilled into the child, and upon this foundation many men went out from this community to fill law offices, state and county offices, teachers and business.

Sometime we think these early

schools surpassed present day systems for thoroughness in the beginning.

When the school house was completed, the religiously inclined settlers began holding meetings on Sunday. Unaccompanied singing of hymns and psalms was perhaps the first musical efforts. The devil was in the fiddle, and the organ and melodian was hardly known at that time, so the tuning fork for the pitch started them off and the Lord only knew how they would finish.

Children of those early settlers grew into young men and young womanhood. They had to have something to do, and during the long winter months prepared a number of plays, learned recitations, and choirs offered special programs on various occasions. Invariably these entertainments taxed the capacity of the buildings in which they were held.

Time went on. New school buildings, commodious churches were built, and finally an opera house sprung into being. The last named stood where John Aldrich and wife lives. Later this building was moved up on main street and was used for a sale barn by Enke Bros. Marsh Sewell prior to that had a livery business in it for many years. The opera house was to start with, a church, remodeled to fit the demands. "Ten Nights in the Bar Room", "East Lynn", "Hearts of Oak", "Uncle Tom's Cabin", were popular with home talent away back then, as was the occasional minstrel show, debates, etc., etc.

Interested in music, church choirs led the way for organs and pianos. Young people were taught to sing by

note and so with the aid of the transient music master and diligent rehearsal, some exceptionally good musical talent was developed, and whole evenings of entertainment provided for a music hungry people.

Some of the organizations were outstanding. Unfortunately little thought that the future would wish to know about them and the neglect of having a picture taken robs the present



All Nations Quartette

Popular back in the late nineties. Left to right: D. E. Eicher, Harry Anderson, William Carden, J. M. Lindley.

"Nichts kom der ausder Deutschland,
Das ist der land fur me,
Mit Schutzenfest, mit Saengerbund
Und Sauerkraut so free.
Ya, ya, das ist der country,
Mein faderland so dear."

generation of seeing them as they were then. Dug out of old albums are several of these choirs, bands and theatrical bunches and they are reproduced herewith.

The first band, as near as can be learned, was organized back in 1884, with Henry Poster as the leader. Dr. J. W. Hanna, Ed. Hinkle, Chas. Kimball, Scott Dunnahoo, Henderson Glass, John Wright, Dr. Glass were among the members.

They ordered a whole bunch of wind instruments, and the ones that appealed to the boys were the ones they selected to play. Few had ever had any experience. The band was finally able to play a limited number of pieces and made regular appearances on the streets of Winfield as well as to play several picnic and Fourth of July jobs. George Pratt came into the band a couple of years later.

While the Spanish-American war was in progress, a band under direction of Wm. Kendrick got to be of more than ordinary consequence. In this day the boys bought their own



WINFIELD CORNET BAND OF EARLY 90s.

Left to right, standing: Wm. Kendrick, Harry Anderson, Ora Ross, John Pollock, Dale Glass, Jim Shafer, Ed Pierce, Jim Stormont. Seated: Frank Haight, Will Stormont, Walter Wise, Ben Babcock.

instruments, rented their rehearsal hall, bought their own music and then played on the streets every Saturday night during the summer, for nothing. It was a matter of interest and delight to them, rather than a commercial proposition. A prize or two was awarded this organization in contests. They were in demand and played several big jobs. While the personnel occasionally changed, this bunch held together perhaps longer than any band in Winfield's history.

Winfield has always had a pretty fair band. Like everything else there were those up and down times, good seasons and mediocre, but all the way through well qualified for a noteworthy position in the musical circles of the community.

Marsh had a band at one time, as did the Winona neighborhood. It is remembered by the writer, of Dr. Hanna telling an incident which took place at a meeting of Winfield's first band, considering the proposition of permitting the Winona bunch to join here. Some discussion of the proposition brought out various notions as to what charge would be asked of them. Really it was desired to have them in the band, but they also wanted to get all the cash they could. It was the bright suggestion of one of the Winfield band members to "take them in for nothing and then 'cess hell out of them." Just how a compromise was effected nobody today knows.

The band today of near forty pieces, under the direction of Harry Barton, is pleasing the people to a marked degree. Popular subscription supports the band, costing the business and professional men of the town about \$60.00 per week. Money is well spent in this direction.

Winfield had an orchestra at one time, made up mostly of the band boys of around 1900. The orchestra never held the interest like a band and finally died a natural death. It died dead, for such a venture was never attempted again. Our churches,

however, maintain live orchestras today, the youngsters doing quite well. Instrumental instruction in the public schools accounts for them. By-the-way, the school orchestra was very successful this past spring in the state elimination contest, winning first in two entries, which carried them to the state meet.

Individual musicians started in Winfield, have gone out into the world and made names for themselves. There could be named a score or more who rank high in the music world.

—o—

"Hearts of Oak"

The Home Dramatic Co., of Winfield, sponsored "Hearts of Oak" as an I. O. O. F. benefit show at the Opera house on Saturday, March 7, 1896, with the following cast:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Chrystal ----- | Mamie McPeek |
| Aunt Betsey ----- | Maggie Wise |
| Tawdry ----- | Viola Hobart |
| Little Chrystal ----- | Ethel Hinkle |
| The Baby ----- | By Itself |
| Ruby Darrel ----- | Frank Hobart |
| Owen Galloway ----- | W. D. Huston |
| Uncle Davy ----- | Howard Conard |
| Sam Jones ----- | W. M. Willis |
| Joe Jefferson ----- | Gene Patterson |
| Terry Dennison ----- | Harry Blanchard |

The Winfield Cornet Band enlivened the occasion with appropriate selections.

—o—

Present City Officers

The present city officers of Winfield are as follows:

| |
|---|
| Mayor—James Enke. |
| Clerk—Charles Larkin. |
| Treasurer—Glenn Arthaud. |
| Council—Joe Schmidt, E. C. Smith, Dr. J. M. Wilson, Ray Renshaw, and Arthur Aronholz. |
| Marshal—Alva McCaw. |
| Night Watchman—John Heath. |
| Superintendent of Water Works—Fred Chrisinger. |



BIG MINSTREL SHOW HELD IN OLD OPERA HOUSE

Top row: Ora Ross, James Stormont, Wm. Kendrick, Dale Glass, J. M. Lindly, Carl Hedges, Ava Chase, A. W. Shearer. Second row: J. Ed Pierce, E. C. Hinkle, Harry Anderson, Wm. Carden. Bottom row: Anna Serviss, Bessie Gambell, Jimmie Chase, Ed Hatton, Jim Houston, Millie Haight, Fred Chase, Ben Babcock, W. M. Price.

Leaking Stove Gave Smoky Hall Its Name

To Charlie Reed and W. S. Browning, we are indebted for the bulk of the following information concerning the community, Smoky Hall. These two pioneers were greatly instrumental in the establishing of this community, Mr. Browning introducing and circulating the paper for the first school house, "Smoky Hall," from which the community derived its name, as was then the custom.

The peculiar name which this school house and vicinity bore was given it by an editor of one of the school papers. A debating society had been organized and the debates and other activities were held in the hall, which was heated by an old three jointed stove. This stove smoked at every joint and oftentimes forced the audience out into the fresh air. The editor, at that time, in reading the news of the community at one meeting referred to the school house as "Smoky Hall" and it retained that appellation throughout its long existence.

The teachers of this old school were as follows: Mrs. Marge Foster Trimmer, Mrs. Marie Payne Crawford, Miss Molly Ringland, Mr. Wesley Siberts, Mr. George Lee, Mrs. Anna Lemon Hawkins, Miss Clara McClellan, Miss Jennie Foster, Mr. Elwood Beam, Mr. Henry Bell and Mr. Willard Carden.

Among the early families in this community were the Deals, Andrews, Brownings, Lotspeiches, Campbells, Scales, Rockafellows, Wileys, Paisleys and Reeds. Mr. Browning, the oldest living settler of the town of Winfield, and W. W. Paisley are the only ones living here.

The Smoky Hall school house was built about 1870, Mr. W. S. Browning hauling lumber from a great distance to a plot of ground on the Andrews' land where the building was erected. Mr. Browning came to Winfield with his family in 1856, at the age of fourteen. He drove two yoke of oxen into Winfield, which then consisted of three houses and had only one small store and the stretch between the town and Smoky Hall was open prairie.

The Smoky Hall school house served as an institution of learning and as a social center for the community for many years. Features of the social life were the debating teams and the literary society, of which Mr. Browning was the first president. Debates afforded the majority of diversion for the settlers and Sam Foster, Sam Clark, W. S. Browning and Ed Hinkle, who came over to Smoky Hall on these special occasions, were a few of the leading debaters.

Mt. Pleasant Settlers Came as Early as 1835

Mt. Pleasant, the thriving county seat of Henry county, was first settled in 1835, Presley Saunders, from Sangamon county, Illinois, establishing himself there in that year after having staked it out as his claim the preceding year.

When Henry county was organized by the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin in the winter of 1836-37, Mt. Pleasant was designated as the county seat and the seat of justice has remained there ever since. The city grew steadily and was incorporated by the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved January 25, 1842, its charter providing for a President, four Councilmen and a Recorder, S. B. Parker being the first President. As the town was small, the burden of supporting a municipal government at so early a date was found to be an incapability and it was allowed to collapse. The town was again incorporated on February 5, 1851, when a special act was secured from the State Legislature. This time a mayor was given the executive authority, the other officers remaining as before. Col. William Thompson was chosen Mayor; Harpin Riggs, Titus V. Taft, John S. Green and Alvin Saunders, Councilmen, and Henry H. McMillan, Recorder. The municipal affairs of Mt. Pleasant were administered under this charter until the spring of 1857, when it was organized under the general act as a city of second class.

Col. J. H. Randolph established the first store in Mt. Pleasant on May 12, 1836, having first started business in Burlington but coming here because he considered it a better location. He was quickly followed by others, among whom was Presley Saunders, the founder of the town.

The first school in Mt. Pleasant, a little log cabin, which also served as a church, by many who desired to hold services there, was first used in 1837, with John P. Grantham as the teacher.

Mt. Pleasant's first house of worship was erected by the Cumberland Presbyterians, in 1840, at the corner of Main and Madison streets. However, this society did not flourish successfully and its organization dissolved after a few years.

The first religious society organized in Henry county was the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mt. Pleasant.

The Ladies' Library Association of Mt. Pleasant was organized in 1875, and has grown to be a large institution. It was begun with a fund of \$360, the proceeds of a previous lecture course, and started its services to the community on January 1, 1876.

The State National Bank of Mt. Pleasant was chartered in February, 1865, and was an outgrowth of the old Mt. Pleasant branch of the State Bank of Iowa, which was established in 1858 by Timothy Whiting and others. This bank was opened with a paid up capital of \$10,000 and had Timothy Whiting as its initial president.

Mt. Pleasant was once the home of a company, which was established for the manufacture of steel sled-runners and steel, farm, field and yard gates. It also, at one time, had two manufacturing plants for the making of cigars. In 1885, the largest manufacturing concern was C. H. Smith's Scraper works.

In educational institutions, Mount Pleasant has always ranked high. At one time it was a home of Iowa Wesleyan (then a university), German College and Howe's Academy.

The most salient and enduring of these is Iowa Wesleyan College, the dates of its origin dating back to the winter of 1843-44 and it being yet in flourishing existence. It was granted a charter from the Territorial Legislature of Iowa on February 15, 1844 and it was stipulated that the institution be incorporated within five miles of Mt. Pleasant and to be under control of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The German College was a result of the Southwest German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1870. The only building which this college embraced was dedicated in 1874. This institution of learning thrived but for a few years.

Howe's Academy had its innovation in the winter of 1841-42 when Prof. Samuel L. Howe, located on a farm near Mt. Pleasant, taught a term of school in a log cabin. A year or two later he moved into the town and opened a school in the old jail building, subsequently moving to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and, finally, in 1845, into the building erected for the Mt. Pleasant High School and female Seminary, of which he was the head. The life of this academy was of long duration but finally became defunct several years ago.

Mt. Pleasant is the home of the Iowa Hospital of the Insane, which was opened on March 6, 1861, having involved \$400,000 in its construction.



County Officers

Board of Supervisors: H. H. Eyre, Chairman, B. F. Benson, John Scarff; County Auditor, Hattie B. Leach; Treasurer, John P. Brown; Sheriff, Robert F. Hannah; Clerk, J. N. Hileman; County Agent, Len R. Beath; County Attorney, Clifford M. Vance; County Recorder, Mrs. Edith Willets; County Superintendent of Schools, Ruth Green, Mrs. O. L. Nesbitt, Assistant.

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Robert Eichenauer and
Egbert Doyle, Assistants

Remember any of These?



No. 1.—Top row left to right: J. Ed Huston, George Wise, Art Siberts, Mcrt Plants, Jim Culbertson. Second row: Will Willis, W. D. Huston, Arb Shearer, Bert Harper. No. 2—An Early Graduating Class. Standing: Emily Drinkall, Hattie Wilson, Verna Hochreiter, Jennie Plants, Mary Ball, Cora Roberts, Alta Roberts, Clara Fishburn. Seated: Prof. Nelson, Lena Drinkall, Addie Hobart, Ora Wise. No. 3—Joseph Hobart. No. 4—Ed Haight and Wm. Myers, in Haight's shop. No. 5—Business Men's Ball Teams, July 12th. How many can you name?

Lest We Forget 'Em



No. 1—The original Embroidery Club. Top row, left to right: Mesdames Ingham, Carse, Bower, Robb, Shearer. Seated: Mesdames Harrison, Young, Carden, Pierce, Hanna, Eicher. No. 2—Top: Mary Porter, Hallie Hooper, Lila Vesey, Helen Young, Rose Duncan, Grace Schwartz, Jessie Ringland, Erma Bowers, Leila Huntsberry, Nellie Wheeler, Hazel Hamilton and Myrna Glass. The event a slumber party at the Duncan home. No. 3—Looking north on main street from Commercial hotel in 1895. No. 4—The Violet Club: Eva Patterson, Jennie Lindly, Mrs. Dr. Greene, Mrs. N. J. Eicher, Nellie Hall, Mrs. A. W. Shearer. No. 5—The old Central House, site now occupied by Bank of Winfield. No. 6—The old Methodist church. No. 7—The old U. P. church. No. 9—Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Kirkpatrick and daughter Joann. Operated first furniture store which stood on Mrs. Lizzie Moore's residence corner.



4 Color Process Plates Courtesy C. B. & Q. Railroad

Sylvan Lake--Along Cody Road

Natural Color Photograph by Fred Payne Clamorby

Winfield Has Progressed in the Realm of Sports

By Bill Bryson



Despite the fact that Winfield athletic teams have constantly ranked near the top among towns of this section, a comprehensive survey of sports in this community over a fifty year period is highly impossible. Winfield has produced no galaxy of baseball stars who have climbed to positions in the major leagues, it has never had the distinction of being the home of an all-American football player but, nevertheless, the athletes who have participated in the various branches of sport for the locals have possessed more than ordinary ability to execute the phases of their game with brilliant technique.

The date of the first athletic contest in this city, although exact information on this point is unavailable, was about 1875. At this time the townspersons began games of "town ball" and "one old cat," which the promulgation of organized baseball throughout the country precipitated. Although the size of the original baseball diamond laid out by Abner Doubleday, the inventor of this popular sport, in 1839 has been in vogue throughout the annals of the game, the sport was innovated in Winfield with a triangular shaped playing field in place of the conventional diamond. Doubtlessly the first tilts here were intra-town affairs, with some convenient cow pasture as the scene of the activities.

The great national pastime progressed here as it developed widespread popularity all over the country. Along about the same time baseball, or rather an unpolished and simplified form of the game, was introduced, rugby football, out of which our great gridiron sport of today has grown, also became a form of athletic diversion for the local citizens. Al-

though this game involved no ball toting, tackling or blocking, it rather endangered the shins of the participants because kicking was the only legitimate method of advancing the spheroid, which then held more resemblance to a basketball than to a present day pigskin.

Prior to the late 1890's, local interest in athletics was limited to playing merely for the recreation and it was not until 1900 or thereabout that sports were commercialized here in any sense if the word. By this time both football and baseball had attained remarkable popularity in Winfield, both pastimes having followed the progressive trend here as they did throughout the country. Interviews with Ben Babcock, Bert Moore, Edson and Dale Glass and other prominent athletic personages of this locality divulge practically our entire information concerning this bone-crushing era of football and the halcyon days of baseball, as it existed here.

Perhaps the most outstanding athletic organization in the chronicles of the city was the "Cornfeds," which maintained its prestige as the raging terrors of this section for several years. Their sensational, devastating drive to the supremacy of southeastern Iowa is remembered by several old timers but many of the younger generation are unaware that Winfield was ever represented by a group of stellar exponents of mauling tactics on the lime-barred greensward that was thoroughly capable of coping with even the college elevens of this section.

And what a constellation of stars that renowned team included on its roster during its reigning days. The

accompanying photographic reproduction, used through the courtesy of Bert Moore, includes the members of the "Cornfeds" of 1902. This picture was taken after they had walloped the Elliott Business College of Burlington by an overwhelming count. In that year the Winfield personnel was studded with such luminaries as Billy Cotter and "Red" Hunt, ends; Ben Babcock and John Allen, tackles; Bert Moore and Howard Jennings, guards; Charlie Lyman, center; "Rosy" Robbins, quarterback; Captain Ernie "Dodger" Johnson, John Stivers and Dale Glass, halfbacks; Ernest McGlade, fullback. Jim Stormont managed the Cornfeds. All but two of these ripping, smashing behemoths of the gridiron, "Red" Hunt and Ernest McGlade, are still living, but manager Stormont is also dead.

The team was revised many times during its reign of terror and a few of the later additions were Ray Lauer, Ed Anderson, Ross Boyd, Mont Hetrick, and Jim and Cleve Cotter.

Playing in the days when pulverizing mass formations, the flying wedge and other anatomy wrecking modes of propelling the oval were in broad repute, Winfield's initial football combination hung up an enviable record over its tenure of several years. Accurate statistics are not procurable but the eleven won more than three-fourths of its games during its regime. It included among its victims besides all of the eminent amateur outfits of this section, the Elliott Business College and the Keokuk Medics. Practicing every evening on a street corner under gas lights, with tilts on every Saturday and sometimes in mid-week, the Cornfeds became a well-oiled grid machine that amassed



GRID CHAMPIONS OF 1902.

Back row, left to right—Dale Glass, Captain Ernie Johnson, Ernest McGlade, John Stivers, Jim Stormont, manager; "Red" Hunt. Middle row, left to right—Billy Cotter, Howard Jennings, "Rosy" Robbins, Bert Moore, John Allen. Front row—Charlie Lyman.



CHAMPIONS OF 1903.

Back row, left to right—Will Moore, Ed Honts, Jim Clausen, Lester Rodruck, Marsh Sewell, Manager; Pete Cline, Ray Lauer. Middle row, left to right—Sylvester Shafer, John Sauers. Bottom row, left to right—Dale Glass, Gus Larson, Cleve Cotter, Otis Reeves, Edson Glass.

touchdowns with amazing precision. The equipment which they employed in their battles affords a marked contrast to that of modern grid warriors—canvas jackets were worn over the jerseys, the pants were heavily padded, the headgears were merely a few straps of leather sewed together and nose and shin guards were essential articles of the garb.

Semi-pro baseball also secured a foothold in Winfield about 1900 and from the first, the diamond aggregations of this city have ranked with the best in southeastern Iowa. This baseball project was fostered by a group of enterprising citizens, among whom were E. C. Hinkle, H. S. Young, Jesse Russell and A. W. Shearer, who purchased the site of the old Winfield Ball Park from the railroad and presented it to the town for its convenience in staging the sporting events. Several others were also responsible for the expenses in conditioning the playing field, giving their time and talent in presenting shows and the like for baseball funds.

Marsh Sewell piloted the first Winfield baseball team of which we have record, the photo of his nine of 1903 being included with this article, by courtesy of Edson Glass. The outfit was dominant at this time and included among its willow wielders and globule tossers, Ed Honts, Lester Rodruck, Pete Cline, Ray Lauer, Lester Shafer, John Sauers, Dale Glass, Edson Glass, Gus Larson, Cleve Cotter and "Putt" Reeves. "Fide" Glass, slender but scintillant moundsman, and Cleve Cotter, brilliant backstop, were also the battery of the Winfield High School team which was thriving at that time and which was also the school's first representative in inter-scholastic competition.

In 1905, P. C. Merillat commanded the managerial reigns, and adopting the name of "P. C.'s Colts" for his charges, proceeded to run rough shod over the other teams of this section. At this time, only four members of the old guard, Edson Glass, Cleve Cotter, Ray Lauer and Lester Rodruck, remained as active members of the club. Among the additions to the personnel were, Robb, Superintendent of Winfield schools, and Norman Brook.

The majority of the ardent basketball fans of this city are convinced that basketball was introduced here in 1924 but, adversely, its beginning

dates back to about 1901 or 1902.

For a couple of winters two unfinished rooms of the old school building had been utilized as a basketball court by a few energetic high school students who familiarized themselves with the rudiments of the sport both here and on an outdoor "floor." All games were intra-school affairs until the winter of 1907. Then the locals were invited to Mt. Pleasant for a net engagement with the high school quintet, by Leslie Deal, now a leader of Y. M. C. A. work in Denver, who at that time resided in Mt. Pleasant. Consequently, six local high school men who were most advanced in cage technique, trekked to Mt. Pleasant primed for battle. However, they found their savoir faire and experience to be woefully inadequate in competing with a veteran five and were the recipients of a 93-6 drubbing.

Al Kramer and Walker Hanna, forwards; Bill Kneen, center and Chet Haught, Walter Hatton and Charlie Hinkle, guards, composed Winfield's initial basketball team. Their terrific setback in their debut was the finish of the pass, dribble and shoot act in Winfield for almost seventeen years. Then, with the completion of the new school building, which included such a modern and commodious hardwood court, the sport was revived and has developed opulently for seven years.

Last year, with Coach "Hi" Covey, former Penn star, directing the quintet for the first time, the Wolves enjoyed one of their most successful seasons since the renaissance of the indoor pastime, finishing in the runner-up berth in the Southeast Iowa league.

Football was installed as a high school sport shortly after 1900 and Winfield has constantly excelled among schools of its caliber in producing powerful elevens. Outstanding teams were produced in 1905 and '15, the 1923 eleven, which included such satellites as Spangler, Wise, Hill and Beauchamp, was highly successful and the Wolves of 1928 and 1930 copped Southeast Iowa conference crowns. But the really great team in the history of Winfield High School football was the demolishing eleven of 1920.

The Maroon and Black gridders of that year, in going through an undefeated campaign to win the championship of the whole of Southeastern

COACH HIRAM W. COVEY
Present Director of Athletics, Winfield Consolidated School.



Iowa, racked up 251 points to 29 for its opponents. The only blotch on its immaculate record was a 7-7 deadlock with Washington, while its outstanding triumphs were 24-0 and 93-0 setbacks administered to Burlington and Ft. Madison, respectively, two much larger schools.

Coached by Earl Enke, former Parsons star, who then lived in Winfield, the high school varsity consisted of the following luminaries: George Gordon, end; Garrett Van Vranken, end and halfback; Oda Beauchamp and Clemens Lindell, tackles; Roy Wise and Frank Clark, guards; Roy Meeker, center; Lee Jordan, quarterback; Dick Thompson and Bill Fiscus, halfbacks and Captain George Skipton, fullback.

Mentor H. W. "Hi" Covey, whose achievements in his first year of coaching, won him a position of top rank among W. H. S. athletic tutors, will also coach the football, basketball and baseball teams of 1931-32.

Track and field, although it was indulged in for only a few years here, flourished with marked success for the full length of its existence. The track teams of 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923 captured practically all of the meets in this section but not until 1924 did Winfield reach its culmination in this branch of athletics. That year the team was coached by Hoyt, completing the term of Buck, who retired before the spring season, and he developed a sensational bunch of performers on the cinder oval in the field events. Chief among these were Roy Wise and Monte Beauchamp, who were primarily responsible for the locals winning the class A division and finishing second in the class A section of the Drake Relays, which involved tremendously larger schools.

At the state meet at Iowa City in 1924, in which Winfield placed second, Wise shattered the existing record for the 220-yard dash and his mark of 22.3 seconds remains intact, having withstood the onslaughts of Iowa's best runners for seven years. Monte Beauchamp, besides winning the hurdle events at the Drake Relays, set two new records that year. In winning the 220-yard low hurdles at the Parsons College meet, he clipped two-fifths of a second off the standard set by Charley Brookins in 1922 when this athlete, who later became internationally famous while at Iowa, was wearing the garb of Oskaloosa High School. Also, at the Grinnell meet, Beauchamp skinned the 120-yard high sticks in a new meet record of 16.4 seconds.

After that year track was on a steady decline in Winfield and baseball, which it had supplanted, was rejuvenated in 1927. However, in 1925,



CHAMPIONS OF 1906.

Back row, left to right—P. C. Merillat, Edson Glass, Ray Lauer, Mike Fitzgibbons, "Skinny" Carter, Lester Rodruck, Frank Freeman, F. G. Robb. Front row, left to right—Gus Williams, Cleve Cotter, Norman Brook.

Beauchamp garnered first in sprinting both the low and high timbers at the state meet, beating Babe Cuhel, who later starred at Iowa, to the tape on both occasions.

Semi-pro baseball has been fairly consistent here since its introduction and this year the town's representative in the recently formed Eastern Iowa League is managed by Charles Young.

Most prominent of recent teams was George Schmidt's outfit of 1926, the first of three nines he led for Winfield. The local Independents copped eleven of fifteen tiffs with strongest semi-pro teams of Southeastern Iowa and dropped a tight 2-0 post season fray to the potential bewhiskered sluggers of the House of David. The chief members of the Winfield club were "Zook" Paisley, catcher; Fred Lauer, pitcher; Jake Ping, first base; "Creamy" Masters, second base; Bill Fiscus, third base; "Brick" Paisley, shortstop; and "Nobby" Logan, "Daddy" and Ellis Hill and Frank and Lloyd Patterson, who patrolled the outer gardens. The outstanding achievements were the piling up of four wins in the five-game series with the Burlington Mailands, Fred Lauer, the smoke-ball artist blanking them on two occasions, and the capturing of the Louisa County Fair championship.

At least three satellites of the Schmidtmen that year had previously played in organized baseball. Fred Lauer, whose meager allowance of hits to the opposition and his amazing strike-out record stamped him as the pre-eminent semi-pro flinger in these parts, formerly hurled in the Western League and had advanced to the extent of a try-out with the Chicago White Sox; Jake Ping was a coruscant pitcher in the Three-Eye League; Bill Fiscus was a member of

the Burlington Bees of the Mississippi Valley circuit.

The summary of the saga of Winfield athletics reveals that our little city has maintained perpetual superiority in the realm of sports. No other town of this section of similar magnitude has ever attained supremacy over it for any period of years in this respect. Football, baseball and track—Winfield has topped the field in these phases almost continuously and holds promise of sweeping to the front in its comparatively new sport, basketball, before very many years have elapsed.



JOHN H. MOORMAN

John H. Moorman, coming to Winfield in 1929 to assume charge of the new commercial department in the Winfield high school, was chosen principal and has acted in this capacity during the past two years. Upon the resignation of Superintendent Craig P. Minear, Mr. Moorman was elected to this position and will begin his term as superintendent this year.



GRID CHAMPIONS OF 1920.

Back row, left to right—Coach Earl Enke, Oda Beauchamp, Raymond Reeves, Vern Simpson.

Middle row, left to right—Frank Clark, Roy Wise, Roy Meeker, Clemens Lindell, George Gordon, Ralph Cooper.

Front row—"Bill" Fiscus, Lee Jordan, Captain George Skipton, Dick Thompson, Garrett Van Vranken.

Inset—Superintendent Tiede.

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| Servel Electric Refrigerators | |
| Coleman Gas and Perfection Oil Stoves | |
| Globe Ranges and Heaters | Aladdin Lamps |
| Mueller Furnaces | Kohler Plumbing Fixtures |

Congratulations to The Beacon on its fiftieth birthday

W. L. RUKGABER



Freaks in Weather Interesting Reading

By Jno. Gladd



Editor Beacon: At your request I shall give you a part of my weather record, etc.:

1861, the year without a summer, frosts every month during the summer months.

A total eclipse of the sun, August 7, 1869.

May 9, 1870 it was snowy enough to haul wood on sleds at certain places here in Iowa.

Cold Friday, Jan. 8, 1875. The most sudden change that I have ever seen from mild to cold weather.

May 23, 1882 quite a snow.

During the month of June, 1882, a tornado struck Mt. Pleasant. Two people that resided at the north end of Scots Lane were killed.

June 10, 1902, two very hard windstorms in the evening. The first one came from the southwest and the second one came from the north. Several windmills were blown down and some buildings were partly unroofed.

Big snowstorm May 3, 1907, and frosts up to middle of month.

Night of Oct. 12, 1909, a killing frost and the first frost of the season. Froze the ground quite solid, lots of apples being frozen and some potatoes.

The month of March, 1910, was a beautiful month, not a cloudy day. Only two small sprinkles of rain and very warm.

April, 1910. Heavy snow on the 15th and 16th and a hard freeze, killing most of the fruit.

Wednesday, April 17, 1912, snowy all day, at least one foot of snowfall.

Saturday, April 7, 1917, a very heavy snow, about one foot of snow fell.

Monday, April 30, 1917, rained most all day, then a heavy snow towards evening.

Friday, May 4, 1917, quite a snow.

January, 1918 was one of the coldest January months known for years.

The spring of 1919 from February 1 to May 6, more rain had fallen than any time during the 30 years a record had been kept in Iowa.

Commenced snowing April 3, 1920 in the afternoon and kept on all night and most all day the 4th.

Commenced snowing during the night of April 15, 1921 and snowed mostly all day Saturday the 16th. Very hard on fruit.

The month of June, 1921, was the hottest June month of which they have any record.

The month of October, 1922 was an exceptional month. It was very dry and hot, the thermometer registering as high as 98 degrees one day.

Small sprinkles of rain on the

morning of May 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and Sunday morning the 25th, 1924.

The month of May, 1924 was a very cool and dry month. A great deal of corn had to be planted over in June.

During the night of June 27, 1924 we had one of the heaviest rains ever known in these parts, also hail and terrific wind. Trees were blown down and bridges and culverts were washed out. It was a wet month, which was quite detrimental to the corn crop.

A heavy frost during the night of September 30, 1924, which damaged the corn considerably on account of the corn being so late to mature.

The latter part of August and the forepart of September, 1925, were extremely hot and dry, the thermometer registering 100 and over about every day. A terrific wind, hail and rain storm passed over Henry county from the northwest corner to the southeast corner in the forenoon of August 17. A great deal of corn was destroyed, chickens and pigs were killed in great numbers by hail.

The month of December, 1925 was rather a peculiar month, for the reason that a big part of it was clear and starlight nights, whereas the days in general were cloudy.

The first week of April, 1926, was a terribly bad one, snow and cold weather and the roads almost impassable. No rain to speak of in these parts since the 23rd of April to the 10th of June.

During the evening of July 6, 1927, a tornado passed over the county about two miles north and east of Mt. Pleasant. A few houses, barns and other buildings were destroyed and damaged. A ten months old boy of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hazens was killed.

The first half of September, 1927 up to the 18th was the hottest September weather that the weather bureau has any record of. The thermometer registering from 90 to 98 degrees practically every day.

On Thursday, November 10, 1927, the thermometer registered 77 degrees above zero for a while, which was something unusual for that time of the year.

On Saturday, April 7, 1928 we had a regular snow blizzard almost all day.

Quite a snow Friday night, April 13, 1928, and a hard freeze.

Total eclipse of the moon during the night of Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1928.

Frost Saturday night, May 4, 1929.

Frost Monday night, May 6, 1929.

Frost Saturday night, May 8, 1929.

Frost Monday night, June 3, 1929.

A hard hail storm north of Winfield, Monday evening, Aug. 12, 1929, and a bad hail storm one mile south of Swedesburg the same time.

Quite a frost here Tuesday night, Sept. 17, 1929, 27 degrees above zero Wednesday morning. The coldest it had been at that date and month for 40 years.

The sun could not be seen here from Sunday, December 7, 1929 until Wednesday, December 18, 1929.

About 26 degrees below zero Wednesday morning, January 22, 1930.

The month of February up to the 25th, 1930, was an unusually warm month. Sunday night the 23rd it was 57 degrees above zero all night.

On Thursday, April 10, 1930 the thermometer registered as high as 90 to 94 degrees here in Iowa. That was the hottest they have any record of for that time of the year.

Partial eclipse of the sun Monday, April 28, 1930.

Saturday afternoon, June 14, 1930 we had about the heaviest rain that was ever known here, and then we had a steady rain about all night, about 7 inches of rain fell. Crooked Creek was about one foot higher now than what it was June 27, 1924.

A terrific heat July 11, 1930, 104 degrees above zero at some places here in Iowa. A great number of people died from the effects of heat and about 1,000 horses, hogs and cattle were overcome by the heat.

Beginning with Sunday, July 20, 1930 up to Sunday evening, July 27 was a terribly hot week, around 100 degrees above zero most every day. On Sunday the 27th our thermometer registered 108 degrees.

The month of January, 1931 was one of the most mild and beautiful January months here in Iowa that we have any record of. There were 17 clear days, 5 cloudy days and 9 were partly cloudy.

On Saturday, March 7, 1931 we had a bad blizzard here all day and a lot of snow fell. The railroads and highways more or less were blockaded.

Quite a frost Wednesday night, May 20, 1931, but nothing was damaged.

Frost Friday night May 22, 1931. Froze ice.

I guess we all remember what kind of weather we had during the month of June this year.

Just one thing more: how many readers of the Beacon are aware of the fact that the Mississippi River used to be located in the valley just north of Winfield?

What Vocational Training Is and How it Benefits the Boy

By Director E. L. Brayton

Statistics show that on April 1, 1930, Scott township had \$3,584,590 worth of farm land and buildings, \$839,145 of which represented farm buildings alone. The machinery on all farms totals \$173,400. Other figures show that there are 160 farms located in Scott township and there are 21,759 acres in these farms. In the fall of 1929, 14,423 acres of crops were harvested from the township.

These figures tend to show the importance of agriculture in our community and since it is the leading occupation of this community we should strive to understand conditions and help better them.

It has been said that the salvation of agriculture lies in the hands of the farm youth of today. The people of the Winfield community and of Henry county realized this when several years ago they added a county agriculture agent to the county and a Smith-Hughes agriculture department to the Winfield school system.

These organizations train the farm boys in the use of newer and better methods of farming. The county agriculture agent helps by sponsoring boys' club work. They offer Baby Beef club work, Pig club work which is divided into pure bred litter and market litter, Sheep club work, Dairy Calf club work, and several other branches. In this work the boy not only has the competitive idea in mind but is learning new methods of production.

The Smith-Hughes agriculture is a course of study put in the high school to help the farm boys who probably will not have a chance to attend college. Not only will it help boys who don't attend college, but a check on the boys attending Iowa State college at Ames revealed that those enrolled who had had a course of this kind were better students, more interested in their work, and they were more successful after finishing their course.

The courses taken at this time in the Winfield schools are Farm Shop, Animal Husbandry and Farm Crops. The last two years adult evening schools have been given.

The Farm Shop course of study takes up the following units: Care and repair of tools, farm woodwork, soldering, glazing, concrete work, electric wiring, rope work, gas engine repair, farm machinery repair, belting, cold metal work, harness repair, and fencing. The first and most important essential of shop work is the care and repairing of the tools. The tools must be in excellent shape before the boys can do their best work. The wood work is put in the course of study to acquaint the boys with some of the building and building repair problems they are likely to meet on

the farm. During this time they make self feeders for hogs and poultry, build individual hog houses, repair hog trough, and several other projects. Soldering comes in handy on the farm especially when the milk pail begins to leak. There are bound to be some window lights broken out on the farm and this is where the glazing experience come in handy. For the concrete exercises each boy builds a miniature hog trough. In doing this he studies the proper mixes and the correct use of reinforcements. Sometimes short side walks are constructed. There are more electric lines going through different sections of the country all the time and this adds another problem to the farm youth. Some of the elementary principles of wiring are taught in this unit. Rope is a very handy article on the farm if the boys know how to use it. The unit is designed to give training in the tying of all useful knots and knowing which knot to use for every purpose. They learn to make both of the splices and finishes by making a rope halter. Most every boy likes to work with machinery and when they come to the work on gas engines much interest is aroused. The things taught here are the spark and valve timing, tightening bearings and general repair work.

It is quite important that the boys have some training in all of these lines because they will run across problems that this practice in shop work will help them very much.

The Animal Husbandry takes up the following units: Hogs, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, horses, and poultry. In each of these units a study of the feeding, care and management, economical production, disposal of product and adjusting these practices to their home conditions are studied. The last mentioned is not easily done and this gives the boys some very good practical problems.

The Farm Crops course deals with corn, small grains, legumes and soils. The corn unit takes up the improvement through selection and management, selection of seed, preparation of seed for planting, preparation of seed bed, control of insects and diseases, efficient storing of the crop and the ability to market profitably. The small grains are studied in much the same manner with changes to fit the need. Legumes are studied for their value to the Iowa farmer. First, it is important to know how to prepare the seed bed and the preparation necessary to get a good stand. After this has been accomplished the uses for the crop are studied. Here we find its value as a soil builder, as a pasture crop for all kinds of livestock

and as a feed in the form of hay and meal. Most important of all the units is that on soils. All agriculture is dependent upon the soil. The boys are taught that they cannot mine the soil year after year without putting something back and keep the crop yields up to average.

In the local school system the farm crops and animal husbandry courses are alternated every other year. Last year the animal husbandry was offered. Those enrolled and their projects were:

Hogs—Warren Breuer, Claud Chism, Orville Courter, James Garland, Gayle Hollingsworth, Floyd Ibbotson, Merritt Jamison, Beryl Kirkpatrick, Glen Kirkpatrick, Arnold Kongable, Denzelle Kongable, Max Lance, Marvin McAllister, Arnold Patterson, Lyle Ross, Wilbur Swan, Carl Wiley, Kenneth Wiley.

Poultry—Theodore Keller, Oley Marshall, Kenneth Perrenoud.

Sheep—Jean Wiley.

Dairy—Albert English.

Twenty-two boys are carrying projects with the majority of them taking hogs for their practical work. Some of them have pure bred litters county fair and a few will go to the county fair and a few will go to the state fair.

Last year an evening course on hog production was offered. The total enrollment was forty-one. Some very good discussions developed and during the course of the ten meetings two outside speakers were on the program. One evening was devoted to several reels of motion pictures demonstrating the clean ground system for growing hogs. At the last meeting the men voted to continue the evening meetings the coming year, the subject to be Soils and Fertilizers.



JOHN R. STINSON

Identified with The Beacon for many years as associate editor and publisher and known widely by his wit and humor



Farm Bureau's Part in Community Development

By County Agent G. R. Beath



The foundation of the Henry County Farm Bureau was started in March, 1914. At this time Don E. Fish was employed as Henry county's first county agricultural agent. This was made possible by the Smith-Lever act which was passed in 1914. This bill provided Federal funds to the State Agricultural Colleges to carry on agricultural extension work in rural districts. In other words the bill was designed to carry information to advance and improve agriculture, domestic science, horticulture and animal husbandry direct from the agricultural college to every individual living on a farm or interested in agriculture. Additional funds were contributed by local farmers and business men.

The work of the county agent in the early days consisted largely in rendering individual service. He would visit farmers and discuss with them the improved varieties and strains of grain, insect control, disease control, improvement of the livestock enterprise, better marketing or any other problem the farmer might be confronted with. He also assisted in securing the co-operation of other organizations in the county to help the farmers to become acquainted with and adopt improved farm practices.

Don E. Fish served as county agent of Henry county until Jan. 1, 1922 when he resigned to accept the position of district extension agent in the Iowa Extension Service. Many lines of extension work were started in the county under his leadership. Boys' and girls' 4-H club work, home project work, soils work including soil erosion, soil fertility, crop rotation and commercial fertilizers, swine sanitation and disease control, and poultry flock improvement are only a few of the more important projects begun by Mr. Fish.

On August 6, 1917 the Henry County Farm Bureau was incorporated under the corporate laws of Iowa. A full set of officers and directors were elected as follows: W. B. Seeley, president; Enoch Beery, vice president; Ledru C. Willits, secretary; James T. Whiting, treasurer and the following directors: Howard Hulme, B. F. Benson, Russell Canby, Joe McCrary, J. R. Hughes, Henry Gillis, P. G. White, H. Hazen, Joe Edgar, David Savage, Joseph Stuckerjuren and James Parsons. This put the county farm bureau on a permanent and business-like basis. The early program was largely developed by these men.

S. G. Baxter became county agent in Henry county in January, 1922 at the time Don Fish resigned. Mr. Baxter followed very closely the policies of Mr. Fish. More emphasis however was placed on poultry and livestock improvement. Many of the splendid flocks in Henry county were devel-

oped as a result of Mr. Baxter's work.

Mr. Baxter served in this capacity for six years when Clarence G. Turner was employed to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Baxter. Mr. Turner especially emphasized 4-H club work, swine improvement and organization during the time he spent in Henry county. After approximately two years Mr. Turner resigned to accept a similar position in Cherokee county. In May 1930, Len R. Beath the present county agricultural agent was employed by the officers of the local farm bureau.

No decided change in the program is planned except to strengthen and expand the 4-H club and soils program. It is realized that the future of agriculture is dependent upon the boys and girls and that the principles of efficient agriculture and a love of rural life must be instilled in these young folks.

The foundation of every rural community is a rich, fertile soil. With this in mind the local farm bureau expects to strengthen the lime and legume, crop rotation, commercial fertilizer, soil erosion control and livestock program.

The farm bureau is doing a work which is of benefit to everyone directly or indirectly who is interested in agriculture. It would be physically impossible to limit the benefits of educational projects to those who are members of the organization. The present large membership has been built on a liberal policy relative to giving service. Service has not been restricted to members.

The farm bureau has been an important factor in developing organization among farmers. When such work started in Iowa there were no county wide farm organizations. Today there is a farm bureau in every county in the state. The county farm bureaus are incorporated in a state federation and the various state federations are united in the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The farm bureau has sponsored the formation of other farm organizations. Co-operative shipping associations, co-operative creameries, co-operative oil companies and purebred livestock associations are a few of such organizations sponsored. It has always worked with other organizations. It has enjoyed the respect of other organizations and groups.

The Henry County Farm Bureau is incorporated in accordance with a state statute which provides for direct co-operation with the Iowa State College, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Iowa Department of Agriculture.

The Henry County Farm Bureau is conducting a program of work which is not undertaken by other organiza-

tions. It does not compete with other organizations in carrying out this program.

The Henry County Farm Bureau program includes the following major projects: 1. Organization, or the building up of a strong county farm organization in order to conduct extension work more effectively and the development of community spirit and a desire for co-operation; 2. Marketing, which includes organizing and strengthening co-operatives where deemed advisable and maintaining a free county exchange; 3. Swine production, emphasizing livestock feeding, livestock feeding schools, raising hogs on clean land to avoid parasites and diseases and mange control; 4. A county wide home project, which at present is a study of home management including purchasing for the home in all its phases, home grounds improvement, meal planning, house and garden pests, efficient management of the home, etc.; 5. Junior 4-H clubs, including baby beef, dairy heifer, ewe and lamb and pig clubs and girls' home project clubs; 6. Soil improvement and saving, holding demonstrations and meetings to give information on the use of commercial fertilizers, testing of soil for acidity, pooling orders for limestone, urging the growing of more sweet clover and alfalfa and assisting in securing good clean seed, free from noxious weeds. The soil saving program includes demonstrations on terracing, soil dams of different types, sod strips, crop rotation, pasture improvement and the utilization of barnyard manure and crop residues. In addition to these major projects other projects and activities are included. These are correlated directly with the major projects insofar as possible. A few of these are: Encourage the use of high yielding strains of corn and small grain, give information in regard to the control of insects, diseases and noxious weeds and farm accounting and farm management.

This is a well balanced program. It serves the farm and the home; the adult and the junior; the individual and the community; and the social and recreational as well as informational and educational interests.

It is as natural for a farm family on a quarter section of land to desire information regarding problems of production and marketing as it is for that same family to consult a doctor when in need. The great problem of extension work is to carry to this family the same information and benefits which large land holders, now including corporation farms and chains of farms, have long made use of. No inequality could be more destructive of the welfare of farmers.

.....(Continued on Page 58)

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History of Spring Run or Pitchin Neighborhood

By Mrs. C. E. Jones

The Spring Run or Pitchin community, as it is more often called, received the latter name from the early settlers, the majority of whom were from Pennsylvania, who pitched in together in encountering pioneer difficulties. Some of the early settlers were the Aurachers, the Schochs, the Brewers, Nathan and Isbon Metzgars, the Bemis families, the Buzzards and the Utts.

The Auracher family came to this vicinity in 1867 and purchased from a Mr. Charleston, the home now occupied by their grandson, Frank Gipple. The Reverend Joseph Buzzard, Barton Jones, the Brubakers, the Schochs and the Utts had settled here sometime prior to this date.

The Buzzards had as a residence the home now owned by Carse Buffington and occupied by his son, O. C. Buffington. This house is perhaps ninety years old and has undergone few changes since its early construction by John Brewer. This carpenter also built, fifty-eight years ago, the house which stands on the Auracher homestead, and the Isbon Metzgar house.

Previous to 1872, when the present Pitchin Church was erected, religious services were held in the old Pitchin school house. A small village had sprung up near the school house, comprising a blacksmith shop operated by John Rutt, a general store and the home of a stone mason, John Paxton.

Even by the year 1879, there were few buggies, only a few being able to afford this luxury. Mrs. T. J. Gipple remembers that they sold an engine, which her father had used for feed grinding, to purchase their first buggy, then a two-seated, open one. Most of the visiting and traveling at that time was accomplished by horseback, on foot or in a farm wagon with spring seats or just plain boards to ride on. Instead of telephoning, as is now the custom, when you saw a lady coming down the road (or rather paths, as they were then) with her knitting on her arm, you knew you were going to have company for the afternoon.

The social activities of the early days included singing schools, literaries, writing schools, quilting bees and other such forms of entertainment.

When flour was needed by the family, it was necessary to make a wagon trip to the mill, the people in the vicinity going across the prairies to the mill at Mt. Pleasant.

My father relates that he and his brother, Frank, at one time, possibly 45 years old, delivered hogs to a Columbus Junction buyer, receiving \$2.25 per hundred, and yet we talk about hard times.

In 1872, the present Spring Run Church was built after a revival held several months previously under the

pastorate of Reverend Obed Long. The church has been used continuously since its erection and is still in good repair. However, in the year 1908, it was remodeled to fill a need for better accomodation of classes, at a cost of \$2,600, and dedicated on September 6 of that year. Rev. Hummel was then pastor and lived at Grandview, where the first church west of the Mississippi river stands. This church was of Evangelical origin and a few years ago was merged with the other church at that place and is now a Community church.

It may be of interest to note that six Evangelical preachers have gone out from the Spring Run church. These are Joseph Buzzard, Aaron Buzzard, E. B. Utt, J. H. Johnston, J. Auracher and L. A. Knoll.

In the summer of 1923, it was decided by the congregation to again remodel the church and a basement was added to accommodate Sunday school classes and for social gatherings.

As we write these few items of interest, we realize how much progress has really been made. With all our modern methods of travel and other conveniences, we should rather be rejoicing than complaining as is so often the case.

WINFIELD HAS AN ACTIVE LADIES IMPROVEMENT CLUB

The Winfield Improvement club was begun in 1913, with the prime object of instituting and maintaining a library. It has competently accomplished this and has branched out into an organization for the general welfare of the town. It was federated in 1927 and had twenty-eight members at that time, including about the same number at present.

The present officers are: Mrs. Art McCosh, president; Mrs. F. A. Bower, vice president; Miss Cora Smiley, secretary and Mrs. William Price, treasurer.

FARM BUREAU'S PART IN COUNTY DEVELOPMENT

(Continued From Page 57)

and individuals than that of withholding information or making it difficult to get. The educational program of the county farm bureau is based on the principle that it is as important to disseminate information among people living on farms and everyday making actual use of it as it is to give instruction to boys and girls in schools and colleges for future use.



Records History of Swedesburg From 1868 to Present Time

Material and Pictures by Verda Anderson.
Story by Waldo Johnson.



Some seventy years ago, when the northern end of the county was being surveyed and divided into townships the surveyor added a little note to one of his papers in which he said in effect, "The northern part of Wayne township is very swampy and covered with marsh grass: It will in all probability never be settled; nevertheless there are a few Swedes moving in." The surveyor was right about the character of the land, it was nothing but a marshy, flat and water covered piece of prairie but he erred a bit when he underestimated the perseverance and capacity for hard work possessed by those few Swedes who were moving in. It was, as they well knew, a place where they could build their homes and eke out a living until they could manage to get the soil to drain so that its almost limitless fertility would reward their labors, and so they stayed. Their neighbors and friends who had settled on the hills and the more rolling ground where drainage was natural, laughed at them and said that the country was only fit for ducks and Swedes, but still these patient, persevering Nordics stayed and within a decade or two their patience and work began to be rewarded. Someone found out that if you buried enough tile in this

marshy ground it would after a time become tillable and so they buried tile hauling it from kilns of Mt. Pleasant and later from Brown's kiln north of Olds and also from Winfield. Then the miracle took place, the flat, fertile prairie emerged from the water and as the ducks moved out more Swedes began to move in.

As one group after another from Biggsville and Paxton and Andover in Illinois and New Sweden and various places in Iowa began to move in, the people saw the need for a community center where there would be a store, church and perhaps a blacksmith shop. And such was the beginning of Swedesburg. The first store was owned and operated, according to report, by a Mr. Larson. It was no pretentious structure and his stock consisted mostly of a few necessities, such as flour and sugar, tobacco and of course coffee. The building is still standing and forms a part of the structure to the immediate north of the present store. It is perhaps not a well-known fact that Swedesburg was not always called by that name. Mr. G. A. Fridolph, when he moved in from Biggsville in 1864, either named the town Freeport or it was so called in his honor. This name was used for only a few years

until a post office was established, when it found that there was already one Freeport in Iowa, so the name was changed to Swedesburg in order to avoid confusion. Right here it is interesting to note that before the post office came into being, Mr. Fridolph was entrusted with the mail once or twice a week for the little settlement, which came addressed to Freeport, via Mt. Pleasant.

Enterprise was not lacking in the village as is shown by this list of those who tried merchandising in the little community. After Mr. Larson it is said that the following men owned and operated stores: Otto Abrahamson, who was also the first postmaster and who later took a partner, making the firm Abrahamson and Jarl. Mr. C. V. Olson, Mr. Ed. Lauger who was followed by another partnership of Mr. Albert Johnson and Mr. Chas. Swanson. They in turn were succeeded by T. N. Olson, who sold to J. E. and Walford Lindeen. This partnership ended with Mr. J. E. Lindeen buying his brother's share and becoming sole owner. When Mr. Lindeen finally sold out he ended the chain of storekeepers in that building but for quite some time prior to this there had been another store in the village, its first operator being a Mr. Sam White, who was followed by C. E. Stephenson & Co. Mr. Stephenson sold to Mr. John Anderson and Mr. C. O. Nelson, thus changing the firm name to Anderson & Nelson. They were succeeded by Nels Monson, who sold out to Ed Lauger and Sons. They operated the store for a few years and finally sold to a group of local shareholders under the name Farmers Union Exchange who have run the store by the manager system ever since. Managers to date have been Messrs. Lyons, Gustafson, Dreher and Erickson, the latter being the present manager, assisted in the work by Herman Anderson and Carl Nordquist.

There were other forms of business than storekeeping in the village, however, as memory serves to recall shoemaker shops run by Frojd Bros., and C. J. Anderson and other establishments, such as a blacksmith shop established by a Mr. Peterson. Later one building served to house the following firms: Blacksmith and Waggonmaking shop, run by Lilliedahl and Frome, and later Lilliedahl, blacksmith and P. L. Anderson, carpenter and undertaker. Still later C. J. Sandburg took over the blacksmith end of the business, but Mr. Anderson continued as carpenter and undertaker. The town has had but one hardware store, which was established in the early 70's by Chas. Berg.



CHAS. A. SWANSON
Only living charter member of the Swedesburg
Lutheran church,



THE OLD
SWEDESBURG
CHURCH

Struck by lightning and destroyed by fire on June 11, 1927

Quite a few following the medical profession have made their homes here at one time or another, the pioneer doctors being Shidler and Porter, who, if memory can be trusted, were followed in order by Doctors McCaw, Gardner, Nordgren, Horton Peterson, Roy Peterson, Donlan and Poff. Swedesburg and community has furnished the trade for four restaurants, the first being run by Franklins, who were followed in order by John Barkruff, Hero Larson, and George Haushan. It is said that local people associate their memories of ice cream with Franklin's Restaurant. Four barbers have plied the clippers and the razor in the village. They were John Barkruff, Hero Larson, Arthur Fisher and Hilbert Larson. Rumor has it that the first two mentioned used this as a sideline to their restaurants. Fine feathers and bits of fur and whatever else goes into a woman's hat were furnished and assembled by the Loder Sisters, who kept a millinery shop here at one time. Mrs. Hedwig Hultquist Lindeen was for quite a while the proprietress of a dressmaking shop which also assumed the proportions of a training school as she had as pupils several young ladies who wished to learn to sew a straight seam. At another time the town aspired to become a seat of culture and learning, inasmuch as it supported for three years a school known as the Swedesburg Academy, which was run on the 3 months to a term plan. Relying on memory again, the teachers were Mr. S. A. Hagglund, L. Bonander and C. A. Hemborg. After the automobile superseded the horse as a means of transportation, Swedesburg kept pace with the times by turning the old blacksmith shop into a garage, Darnell and McDowell being the first owners. They sold out to Lee and Haganman and the garage took the name of the Red Ball garage. Mr. Lee has since sold his share and the garage is operated by the Haganman Bros., Robert and Frank.

The older buildings are falling into disuse under the stress of wind and weather and new ones are taking their places. The store building, which was used as such for many years, was the property of the local I. O. O. F. lodge and they moved the building to Olds in 1928 after which the Farmers Union Exchange built a new and more convenient building where they do a thriving business six

days a week. The Haganman boys found the old blacksmith shop too cramped for the volume of business they were doing and so they put up a modern, fireproof building in the fall of 1929. The Swedesburg bank building was erected in 1914. Mr. Ed Stuckey was the first cashier and on his moving to Wayland, Mr. Carl Sterner replaced him. Since the Swedesburg bank was taken over by the Olds bank, the building has been vacant except for the period when Mr. Hibert Larson used it in the capacity of a barber shop.

Swedesburg has never had a railroad. In the 60's the old "Calico Road" started a grade which is still visible in places close to the village, but due to lack of funds the project failed and it is said that many of those who worked on the grade never received their pay checks. Two other railroads, the M. & St. L. and the Narrow Gauge offered to run their lines through the village if the community would give them certain rights and privileges plus a free will donation, but the people were not blessed with an over supply of money at the time and so were obliged to turn down the offers, the M. & St. L. rerouting to pass through Olds and the narrow Gauge farther east through Winfield. Thus it happens that the peace of the village is never disturbed by the noise of switching freights or the whistling of passenger trains. However, the town is situated on Federal Highway No. 161, which, since it was paved a few years ago, provides an outlet for automobiles and allows all necessary merchandise to be trucked in to the store.

Through the changes wrought by the passing of the years, there is one institution that has remained firmly planted in the village and without which the town might have gone the way of many small inland towns, that of slow decay to final ruin. Of course that institution is the well known Swedish Lutheran church. When the pioneers began to pour in from the east and from the mother country their first concern after the building of their homes was the building of a suitable temple of worship. After the organization of the church in 1866 a small church was built in the village in 1868. It served the growing congregation until 1883 when it caught fire through accidental means and burned to the ground. The people, however, were not content to go on for long without a church and a new edifice was built during the course of the same year, 1883. This church will long be remembered as the "Big White Church" and there will be few among the inhabitants of this community that will forget the circumstances under which that building was lost to us. Struck by lightning on the evening of June 11th, 1927, fire broke out at once and was of such an intensity when discovered that it was impossible to check it. It was only due to the heavy rain which had fallen previously and to the efforts of the volunteers from the crowd that collected immediately that saved other buildings nearby. Again the congregation rallied to the support of their church and less than three weeks after the fire, the congregation had met and voted unanimously to rebuild imme-



MR. AND MRS. O. L. LINDEEN
Age 90 and 88 respectively. Two of
Swedesburg's pioneers who will cele-
brate their 64th wedding anniversary
in October.

O.A. Lofgren

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dately. Plans progressed rapidly and by November 20, 1927, Contractor Hopp of Cedar Rapids had the building so far along that the laying of the cornerstone took place on that day. Favored by a mild winter, work progressed rapidly and the new building was dedicated at a three-day service, July 19 and July 22 and 23 in the summer of 1928. This church is the "Big Brown Church" about which much has been written and said since its building.

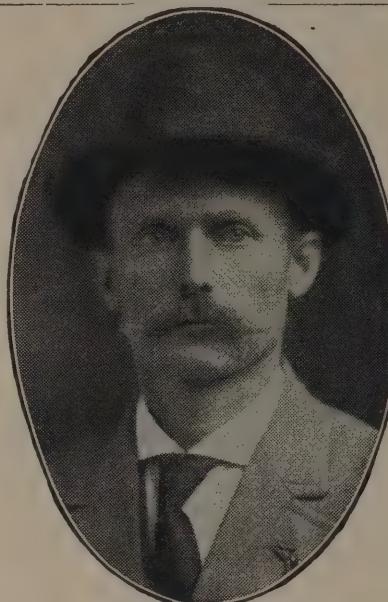
Much might be said of the men who have been the spiritual leaders of the congregation since its organization, but to those who knew them, their names will serve to bring more recollections than we can print. The first pastor, who was also the organizer of the church, was Hakan Olson. He served the church during its early days, coming to preach only at intervals. A student, N. Nordgren, then supplied the pulpit until Rev. Olson, who had been called to this charge, could make arrangements to come and make his home here. Rev. Olson's salary as a pastor here was \$450 per annum. He was followed in regular pastorates by Revs. C. Walleen, and J. Franzen who served until 1889. Since 1890 the pastors have been: Rev. K. J. Bring, 1880-1892; Rev. O. H. Sylvan, 1893-1896; Rev. A. Norrbom, 1896-1906; Rev. A. T. Fant, 1907-1910; Dr. J. Ekholm, 1910-1918; Rev. M. A. Johnson, 1918-1925; Rev. O. A. Elmquist, 1925-1930. This brings us to the present pastor, Paul A. Westerberg, who came to this congregation immediately after his ordination and preached his initial sermon as pastor of the congregation on July 12th, 1931.

Although Swedesburg has never grown into a large or even a medium sized town, it has grown slowly through the years. In 1868 there was only one dwelling in the village and that was the residence of Chas. Hult. Within a half mile radius the following different families were located: North, John Bell, mother and sister; the John A. Johnson family and the Chas. Nelson family; east, Bass Ogg and family and a Larson family; south, Peterson Anderson and family; Sam Peterson and family; west, Jack Allender and Wes Allender.

Two years later the Morgan and Lindeen families arrived and here let it be said that no community could have had stancher supporters than these two partners and their descendants. While we are summing up by mentioning a few of the pioneers we should not forget to name Charles Swanson, the only surviving charter member of the Swedesburg church, who is still hale and hearty at the age of 81. A. J. Anderson, who arrived here in 1868, claims the next longest membership in the church and we are indebted to his clear memory for many of the facts in this story.

Now you have traveled along from the "slough grass and ducks" period when no roads to speak of broke the prairie monotony, until the present when a never ending stream of traffic bisects the little Swedish settlement on a road such as our forefathers never dreamed of seeing.

You know perhaps a few of the things these people have endured to make the "Little White Town" a thing of permanence and beauty. You have followed since its beginning the fortunes of the congregation that finally built "The Big Brown Church" and are even now in the course of building a new parsonage which will be absolutely modern. Now when an aeroplane sails overhead and some old fellow looks up and comments on the new generation and then begins to recollect the times when "he was a boy and Sam White run the store" you can in your minds eye reconstruct the scene and turn back the pages of time with him for a while as ou wait for your coffee "down at the store."



J. E. LINDEEN
Manager Swedesburg Shipping
Association

Winfield Has a Free Chautauqua

Chautauqua was introduced in Winfield away back in 1905 and has developed into an annual feature of the community life. During the early years \$2,800 guarantees were posted to insure high class programs but as the years have changed other things, they have likewise diverted the chautauqua proposition in this city.

Where formerly the Chautauqua was secured by getting out and selling season tickets, the community is now behind it and offering it to the public free. This venture proved successful last year when it received almost universal financial support of Winfield's business interests and also liberal contributions from public spirited people throughout the community. By this method an excellent four-day Chautauqua was offered last year and another program of equal extensiveness this year has just closed.

The Beacon is Fifty Years Old

This issue of The Beacon marks its Golden Anniversary.

For fifty years it has been the backbone of our community, inseparably connected with its progress, its troubles and its pleasures. It has been fair, conservative, and a credit to our community.

We congratulate the Hinkles who have been connected with The Beacon all these years.

The Farmers National Bank is proud of its association with such a wonderful community of fine people, fine homes, outstanding character and the foundation of hundreds who have made good in various parts of the world; and, much of the influence on our lives, is traceable to the influences and standards set for us by our newspaper.

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1—A street scene in Swedesburg. 2—Evangelical Lutheran Church. 3—Garage in Swedesburg. 4—Swedesburg's first store. 5—Parish Hall. 6—Andrew J. Anderson, 78, who is one of Wayne township's longest actual residents, living here since 1868, and second one to Chas. A. Swanson in length of church membership in the Swedesburg Lutheran Church. 7—Mrs. C. W. Larson, 85, pioneer since 1869. 8—Swedesburg Store. 9—Odd Fellow building which served as a store till 1928 when it was moved to Olds. The building to the immediate right was also used as a store at an earlier date. 11—On U. S. Highway No. 161.

Snap Shots of a Few Pretty Homes in Winfield



Winona Community Once A Flourishing Little Center

The Winona Community, about five miles west of Winfield, was once a thriving Quaker town with a meeting house, blacksmith shop, general store and post office, and bearing the same name. The town, now defunct in materialism, but not in memory, was located at the site of the present Harry Russell home on Highway 78.

This community was founded about 1850 by a group of Friends, migrating westward from Fairfax, Virginia. Soon after location, they sought means of community worship and on December 6, 1856, the first meeting of the Hicksite Quakers in Iowa gathered at the home of John Fenton, in the Prairie Grove neighborhood. Caleb Russel was chosen the first clerk of the meeting and the home Fairfax quarterly compiled with his request and granted a branch meeting in the west. Twenty-one names were attached to this original list with five families—Fenton, Russell, Schooley, Walters and Murphy, making up the first Iowa meeting. Two original members, Theodore and Thomas Russell, are still living and continue to reside in the Prairie Grove community. Two members from Virginia were sent to assist in establishing the new organization.

Owners of adjacent land, Bennett G. Walters and Eli M. Price, each donated an acre and a half of land for a building site for the new meeting house. The organization was incorporated as the "Prairie Grove Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends." The meeting house, a frame building, 25 by 40 feet, was completed in the spring of 1858.

The customs of the Quaker sect differed very much from the other religious denominations which later established themselves in this section. The Friends were guided by the "inner light" and spirit and had no rigid creed, and their mode of dress was one of plainness and simplicity.

One of the prized possessions of this Quaker group was a letter from Abraham Lincoln in reply to a letter which they had sent this great president after he had emancipated the slaves, expressing their abhorrence to slavery and commanding his great liberating act.

The house of worship of the Friends was divided into two similar rooms by shutter partitions and the men and women conducted their business meetings separately on opposite sides of the shutters. However, on April 29, 1880, the two groups agreed to merge and conduct their businesses in co-operation. The meeting house, which still stands, although it is not used, on its original site, was furnished in ancient style, now obsolete. The room was lined by rows of gray painted benches, upholstered with

home-made cushions. There were rows of three on terraced platforms, facing the rest, for the occupancy of the ministers and elders.

Probably the most prominent of the early founders of this community was Isaac S. Russell, Maryland inventor, who constructed the sun dial for the Prairie Grove meeting house, which still remains as a historic landmark. He and his brother Henry were the inventor of the McCormick "self-rake" and came out to Iowa with other rebel adherents to avoid service in the Confederate army during the Civil war.

An unusual feature of the Friends' religion was their marriage ceremony. With the members of the meeting as witnesses, the minister was dispensed with and the two people married themselves. These two participants, rose, took each other by the hand and repeated the words that joined them in matrimony. However, the intentions of the marrying pair had to be presented to the meeting a month prior to their ceremony. An appointed committee investigated any entanglements and reported them before the marriage could be consummated. From the myriad marriages in this church there has never been one divorce, which vouches well for the practice in vogue.

Unlike other churches, the Friends had no ministers to take charge of the services. Their ministers were recognized by the meeting as men possessing sufficient divine ability and being worthy to preach the belief. These several ministers assisted in the funeral services.

The Prairie Grove organization of Friends remains extant but meetings are held only occasionally. The regular meetings were discontinued some years ago because many of the members had moved to places too far distant, but the cemetery is still well kept by the remaining members.

The above is an excerpt from an article written by Waldo Russell and published some years ago while the following, written by T. L. Russell, the oldest remaining resident of the community who is in possession of a large portion of the early Friends' records and all of their school records, greatly augments the information in it:

After coming here from the east, the party of Friends soon established the three things which had much to do with the making of the Winona community. Namely, the Friends Meeting, Winona or Excelsior school and the Excelsior Literary society. Among the early settlers we find the Russells, Fentons, Prices, Schooleys, Coopers, Canbys and Paxsons.

When Caleb Russel came here with his family in 1856, he purchased the

quarter section which lies just across the road south from the school house, and which lies just across the road south from the school house, and which has been in the Russel family ever since.

Although it did look like a very wet piece of land, settlers continued to come to the Winona neighborhood. On February 18, 1859, the school meeting place was established at the Friends church at Prairie Grove until the Winona school house was built in 1866. Known as Sub-District No. 5, with Caleb Russel, Sr. director, it remained thus until 1873, when it was changed to Independent District No. 6. Caleb Russell, Sr., was president of the board with John R. Cooper and Thad Bower as other members, Clarkson Phillips was treasurer and Theodore Russell, secretary.

Among the patrons in 1866 we find Jacob Huntsberry, Israel Brown, Casper Chandlee, Nathan Thomas, Samuel Marpel, Jesse Cooper, Eli M. Price, Jonathan Schooley, George Paxson, Caleb Russell, Benjamin Tallman, Henry Hatton, George Shorb, Robert London and Satathiel Tallman. Within the next four years there were added Peter Ingmanson, D. E. Palmblade, John Hockinson, Charles Burke, John Hacomb, Thomas Brown, John Allender, Andrew Canby, Charles Schooley and Mahlon Garretson.

Winona teachers from 1866 to 1874 were: Sallie Russell, later the wife of William Canby, who was followed by Theodore Russell, Annie Munday, Henry Smith, Cora Thompson, Lizzie Lennox, Emma Ainsworth, Elwood Cooper and Sue Schooley.

At quite an early date many Swedish families came into the neighborhood. During the seventies there were such residents as Nels Klen, Nels Norman, Lewis Johnson, and Andrew Gladd.

These early settlers were a class of people who had come to this, then new, country to establish homes and give their children the best possible advantages.

Soon a little village, known as Winona, sprang up. It was on the stage route which carried mail between Burlington and Ainsworth and a postoffice was established at the home of Caleb Russell, Sr. A blacksmith shop and residence were erected on the corner of the Tom Cooper farm, which is now owned by Frank Norman. A two-story store building stood on the corner of the Nels Klen farm, being operated by the different Hough families, and another store was run by Thomas Brown in his house yard, on the farm now owned by his grandson, Laurence Russell.

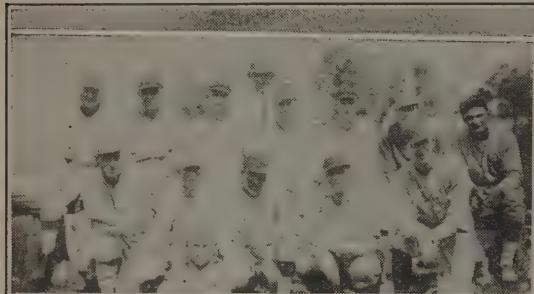
As time went on and railroads were built in this territory causing

towns to spring up elsewhere, Winona as a town, faded out, the literary society ceased and because of the passing of many of the older generation and of the moving away of the younger, the Friends meeting was discontinued. The cemetery was then put in charge of the township board. The

first burial in the yard was that of Samuel Fenton in 1858.

Winona, like many other localities has undergone numerous changes. These early settlers had to endure many hardships, being forced to travel many miles to procure the necessary things of life. Caleb Rus-

sell once made a trip to Wisconsin where he bought a raft of lumber, floated it down the Mississippi river to Burlington and then hauled it to his farm. The frame rafters and sheeting of the barn on the old homestead, now occupied by Harry Russell, are a portion of this lumber.



WINFIELD'S 1931 BASEBALL
AGGREGATION



MAIN LOOKING SOUTH



WHEN HE WAS
40 YEARS YOUNG



WINFIELD COMMUNITY CLUB
JUST BEFORE DINNER



THE PIERCE TILE WORKS



1931 HIGH SCHOOL ORCHESTRA



WALTEYRE



SCOTT TOWNSHIP CEMETERY



WINFIELD ONLY LUMBER YARD



TAKEN IN 1915 - 17 HAVE DIED



SUNLIGHT PRODUCE COMPANY'S FORCE AFTER A BUSY DAY

History of Olds and Surrounding Territory

By Mrs. J. A. Huston and Mrs. Sam J. Miller



Time, unchanging and unchangeable, immeasurable and unvarying, has a peculiar quality of character which bewilders us. Some times a half century seems to have passed by so swiftly while the years, months and days go so slowly. New things often appear so aged, such as last year's hat and its proverbial contemporary, last year's bird nest, or Model T as compared with the later but only a few years younger member of the family, Model A.

Conversely, old things are often so amazingly young. Measured against the centuries of its creation the civilization which occupies the prairie which is now Wayne township, Henry county, Iowa state is very youthful and its two small villages are mere infants. For no one knows how long Nature had played over these fields. Sunshine and rain, heat and cold, storm and calm, spring, summer, fall and winter, as the cycle of years rolled around, yet it is less than 100 years that these same fields first knew their ultimate destiny of producing harvests for the sustaining of human life. One hundred years of civilization seems only a brief period of time when compared with the countless ages of creation.

It is quite certain that white men had only seen this small piece of prairie in the summer of 1831 as they passed over or near it. The first government survey was made in 1837 by Basil Bently, a deputy surveyor, with headquarters at Dubuque. This survey marks no trails or habitation and as the survey of adjoining townships has a possible suggestion of habitation it is almost certain that in 1837 there were no trails or habitations anywhere in the township. However, at that time just a few rods north of the north boundary of the county Matthew Moorhead had established his homestead, having come in 1836, and his daughter, Jennie, later Mrs. Robert Young, was the first white child born in that township.

The survey of 1837 has only two interesting features. It shows only one meandering stream, the one which comes down through the farms now owned by Frank Korf and Homer Zingg and turns west across the Frank Miller place below the railroad. All other streams now in this township are man made, having been plowed in early days to serve as drainage ditches. This survey also shows a lake of considerable dimension in sections 6 and 7, oblong in shape, located northwest by southeast, about half in each section. This would be that rich piece of farm land now owned by the Hauenstiens and possibly extending on west of those farms.

A notation in Iowa history at that

time states that it is unlikely that the prairie will ever be settled, or fit for use in any way. The generations of today cannot comprehend the pioneers fear of the prairie. Always was the homesteader warned to keep away from the prairie. They feared its heat and bitter cold, the winds which blew unbroken over it, its lack of protection. They feared the swampy undrained land, the abundance of water at some places and the lack of it at others. They were afraid of freezing, so far from fuel, and of starving on the poor ground.

The coming of the Moorheads and the survey of 1837 marks the beginning of the first era of local history. The stories of those days, as told by these pioneers to the children of the third generation, are most interesting to the fourth generation. Some of these tales are only traditions and are often questioned as to authenticity but allowing for stretches of the imagination, these stories give a vivid picture of pioneer days. One of these stories concerns a young pioneer wife, some miles to the northwest of the first settlement here, who in the lonely days when her husband was away at the mill along the Skunk river working for a sack of flour, noticed the smoke from another chimney far to the east. She used to climb up on one of the barns and watch for the first smoke early in the morning and wonder if she would ever see the maker of that other breakfast fire. Today those two home fires are about one minute apart by telephone and five by auto.

The first land grant it was possible to find, and this is probably as early as any, was for the 80 acres known as the Point Comfort farm, the Sylvester Smith place. The original entry was dated July 2, 1839, the U. S. to Isaac Waldrip, and the patent was issued and recorded, December 1, 1841 and no consideration was named. A few years this piece of land was in legal limelight. On August 5, 1841 it was sold to Matthew Moorehead for \$100. This transaction was not filed until July 9, 1855 but in the meantime, on September 13, 1841, the place was sold at a tax sale to James W. Grimes for the sum of 98 cents, taxes for the year 1840. Mr. Moorhead redeemed it November 6, 1841 for \$1.05, the taxes plus the penalty, 7 cents. On April 1, 1844 it was sold to Sylvester Smith and wife for \$240. Filed in 1848, but again before date of filing it was sold at a tax sale on April 3, 1842 for \$1.22, the taxes for the year 1841. Mr. Smith redeemed it on December 1, 1842 for \$2.30.

When Mr. Smith built his first barn there were no people living to the south closer than Big Creek this side

of Mt. Pleasant. When he had the lumber hewed and fitted and the wooden pins made, he rode a horse up and down Crooked Creek east to Winfield and west towards Wayland asking folks to the barn raising.

Around this homestead is built much of the early history of the community. The first post office, known as the Wayne postoffice, was in its front hall, and the receiving and sending of mail was surely a "hit and miss" occasion. Mr. Smith—this was Sylvester Smith, Sr., the father of Sylvester Smith, Esq., remembered by many of the older people—had a locked bag and if anyone in the community was going to Mt. Pleasant they went by the postoffice and took in the outgoing mail and brought back the mail for this community. There was very little mail and mostly first class. One of the first magazines coming to this office was the Youth's Companion, quite a pretentious magazine in those days, and the first papers were the Burlington Hawk-Eye and the Mt. Pleasant News, both weeklies. During the Civil War the first class mail grew to be of more importance and Mrs. John Crawford, who lives two miles to the east told of how eagerly she looked forward to Saturday night when, after all the children were in bed and asleep, she walked through the night up the swampy valley to the postoffice to see if there was a letter from her young husband away with the Union forces in the war.

Mr. John Hooper had one of the first contracts to carry mail regularly, which was first carried once a week and then later three times a week. At one time a Mr. Lee and also a Mr. Reid, both living in Crawfordsville, had contracts to carry mail between Mt. Pleasant and Ainsworth thus making two receiving and sending points, an unusual advantage for this community.

No one tells of those days without mentioning the roads. Practically every story begins or ends with, "the roads were just terrible." Time after time walking was the only means of travel. During one of the first winters that Mr. Hooper carried the mail there were terrible snow storms and the drifts were so bad on the prairie that he could not get through on horseback. Often he walked in to Mt. Pleasant and pulled the mail home on a hand sled. Often in the spring the men had to walk in to pay the taxes and Charles Swanson tells of walking in one March and ahead of him down beyond the prairie he saw a strange object coming. He found it to be an old man from here who was carrying home, on his back, a grindstone weighing 75 pounds. He proudly dis-

played it as being one of the finest stones he had ever seen. There were periods of incessant rains when loaded wagons broke down or mired down and stood for days in the road, and one fall the men from here went down to Danville to bring home a threshing machine and they all agree that, "we liked to never got that rig pulled across the prairie, and we had pulling horses in those days, but honest now, it rained for 55 days straight."

Before the railroad came west of Burlington all hauling and trading from this community was done with much time and effort. It was always a two days trip and sometimes three days to Burlington, often over fearful roads, even after the plank road was built. So eager were the people from here to have the railroad come to Mt. Pleasant, many of the men went down and helped build it.

The prairie south and east of Olds was for many years a sort of vast commons where the stock was herded by small boys. From the north came the Hooper boys with their father's sheep and joined the Miller boys with their mother's milk cows and there is a tale told of nights when these small boys out hunting the stock played along until darkness overtook them and they were lost and did not find their way home until after midnight, while frantic mothers called and waited.

The first atlas of Henry county was published in 1870 from a survey begun in 1868. It contains a plat of each township which are exceedingly interesting and well worth seeing. A copy of this old atlas is at the auditor's office in the court house. The map of Wayne township contains no towns but there were three postoffices, Wayne, Winona and Swedesville. Stores were located at Winona and Swedesville, and there were four churches, Asbury, Friends, Swedesville and Congregational, but only three cemeteries were on this map, none being marked at Swedesville. Country blacksmith shops were numerous and one of the first ones in the community was somewhat east of the Sylvester Smith place, possibly on the old Brown place where the Wesleyan parsonage was later located. A man by the name of Strauser, or Strawser, and later a Mr. Shuster had this shop. A Mr. Carlson had a shop in 1865, and for years later, southwest of Olds and just east of the Crawford school house. The atlas of 1870 locates all nine of the township school houses in their regular location two miles apart each way, but at this time the North Wayne school house was on the east side of the road on the corner of the old Wareham place where the road now goes east from the pavement. The first school house in the community was a log house in the woods east of the buildings on the Wareham place but on the north side of the road in Washington county.

The atlas contains this very brief historical statement, "Wayne township is almost entirely prairie and therefore was not settled as soon as the others, but amongst the first that came there to settle was B. Zichfoos, W. H. Zichfoos (this name evidently should be Zickefoose), Sylvester Smith, J. Wareham, J. Woodworth,

Wm. Morford, S. Larkins, W. Crill, and P. Young. Farther to the south the Swedish people are coming in and settling. The land is now nearly all under fence and cultivation."

The following crop survey was given for Wayne township:

Bushels of wheat, 18,647; bushels of corn, 242,768; bushels of oats, 25,652; tons of hay, 2,286; number of horned cattle, 1,568; number of horses, 820; number of sheep, 5,143; number of hogs, 2,884; dogs, 176; value of produce raised in 1868, \$148,766; population, 1,165.

The road through the center of this township, now known as Highway 161, was, and is yet often called, the Old Military road. It was marked by men with yokes of oxen and plows who began in a much earlier time at Dubuque and plowed a single furrow across the country as settlement extended and increased. The story is told that as this furrow of land came down through and this side of Iowa City different parts of this community were very very anxious that the road pass through their vicinity but Matthew Moorhead made sure of the road by taking his plow and team and going far to the north, meeting the "road builders" and continuing the plowed furrow past his house of course.

The atlas of 1870 gives the names of all the land owners in the township, a list much too long to give. Those along the Military road on the west side beginning at the county line on the north are: Jos. A. Laird, Jas. Laird, M. Moorhead, D. Moorhead, John Haines, M. D., and W. B. Haines, Wm. Brown, and L. M. Rapp. On the east side of the road beginning at the north are: John Wareham, Sylvester Smith, C. A. Smith, E. P. Smith, J. H. Martin, Garret Martin, J. Martin and Samuel Kepper; this being as far south as the corner one mile south of Olds. The houses along this road were placed as follows: On the east on the farms of Sylvester Smith, C. A. Smith, J. H. Martin, J. Martin and Samuel Kepper. On the west side a house was located on the John Haines land only. However, this cannot be correct as in 1864 there was a family living on the M. Moorhead land, north of Olds, now owned by Mrs. Basil Huston, by the name of Chickering and at the same time Quinn Manning lived on the east side of the road about half way between Olds and the corner north. The house on the Haines place stood a little south of where the depot is now and was the first house on the town site of Olds. It was occupied by Daniel Alvine who farmed it and other land south of it. One Fourth of July it burned down and was replaced by another house on the same site. This house and the Garret Martin house, where the B. El Huston home is now, were until 1880 the only houses besides the South Wayne school house on the present site of the town.

Olds is located on four different sections, 9, 10, 15 and 16. None of this land was entered until 1851, 12 years after the Sylvester Smith place was entered, and was all secured at the regular government price of \$1.25 per acre. The section lines which divide Olds into four equal parts are Main street and a line running east and west, south of the park and north of

Spahn & Rose Lumber Company

J. H. Huston, Manager

OLDS, IOWA

The Spahn & Rose Lumber Company congratulates The Winfield Beacon on their anniversary number.

We are very proud indeed to know that the oldest home at the beginning of Olds is made out of products we sell.

LUMBER, BRICK and PLASTER

Somewhere in this issue you will read about the first house erected in Olds, also you will learn that the lumber yard followed the building of the railroads, pioneers indeed to a community.

Probably years ago it was necessary to haul material for that new home or barn for many miles, now as the community progresses you have available at your door a modern lumber plant ready to fill your requirements from the foundation to the chimney top. Glance over our list of materials and you will be surprised how eager we are to serve you.

Lumber, shingles, metal-wood asbestos asphalt and roll roofings, windows, doors, screens, steel and wood posts, woven wire, barb wire, fence braces, mill work, oak flooring, builders hardware, dairy equipment, stanchions, paints, plaster, cement, lime, sand, gravel, insulations, veneered woods, composition boards, brick, tile, face brick.

TELEPHONE 5



the lumber shed.

The southwest quarter of the town was entered by Reuben Gaylord in 1851 and is the only one conveyed by the State of Iowa. The southeast quarter was conveyed by the U. S. to James Welpton also in 1851. This piece of land was resold in 1855 for \$720. The northeast part of town was entered as only 40 acres by Elijah P. Smith in 1851 and the northwest part was conveyed by the U. S. to Joseph Zickefoose, the date on the abstract being 1856.

The era of pioneering, covering a period of about 40 years, ended in the late 70's when there were rumors of the railroad, rather of three railroads, being built. In 1881 the Iowa Central was begun and completed through here in 1883. The Burlington and Western near Wayne post office was completed some months previous and the three Smith boys, Sumner, Harry and Frank, hauled ties from Wayne and distributed them east for the other road as far as the Alph Miller place. The work on the Calico road from Iowa City to Keokuk, grading of which was already completed, was abandoned at this time.

A man by the name of Olds had acquired the quarter section west of the Haines place from J. W. Cole who owned it in 1870 and being anxious to have the town site on his land gave 20 acres for a town site. Many say that Mr. Olds bought the land with the intention of building a pump factory on it, however, that may be, the first depot was built on this land in the spring of 1883, but no one was satisfied with the location. In fact Samuel White, who had a store in Swedesville at this time refused to drive back to the station for his freight and it was unloaded at the crossing of the road and railroad, so in the fall one Sunday the depot was moved from its building site to its present location. The whole community must have been there as the depot was slowly pulled by an engine up an inclined track on to some flat cars and hauled one-half mile east. When they got it to its present location a serious difficulty arose. The depot had been on the south side of the track and its only door was to the north. At the new location where the railroad land was all on the north side of the track, it was found that there seemed to be no way of turning the building around and if it was left as it was and put on the north side, unless a new door was made, there would be no door on the track side, so it was put off on the south side and partly on land not owned by the railroad which was quite unimportant at that time but years later was a cause for litigation and had to be settled in court.

In the fall of 1883, C. R. Miller built a store and became the first business man in the new town of Olds, which in all probability would have been called Haines had the depot been originally built on its final site on Haines' land. Mr. Miller had started in business with Fred Hagie at Wayne as that depot was built first, but the mail was carried up to the Smith house for a long time after that. Miller and Hagie sold out to Dave Roth and Mr. Miller located at once in Olds where he became the first station agent and also the first

postmaster. He was joined by his brother John, who purchased the store and they built the first homes in which to live. One of these was on the corner where the drug store is now. The other one was north of the track. C. R. Miller hired a young Swedish boy by the name of Nels Peterson, who had come to the community in 1868, to assist him in his many business activities, for besides the station and the postoffice, Mr. Miller bought grain and sold coal and lumber. The grain was loaded direct from the wagons into cars and was shipped to Peoria where it was sold to the breweries and distilleries. Soon a small granary was built and later, horsepower used to load grain. The lumber was piled along the track with covering. Nels Peterson, who today can tell the story of Olds as it grew day by day, served his apprenticeship faithfully and well and later he became a partner with Andy Lauger in the grain business. J. P. Lauger also had an elevator east of the road where the stock yards are now and was in business for a few years, and he became one of Olds' first business men serving also as agent and assistant postmaster.

Olds grew and prospered. From the very first there were freight, passenger and mail trains every day. Later there was a hack daily to and from Mt. Pleasant.

Within ten years after the coming of the railroad, Olds became quite a little village. Samuel White had purchased the general store from J. P. Lauger, who had bought out Mr. John Miller, and also the farm now owned by John Barquist and had built the house. Harry and Elmer Reece had built a blacksmith shop and one of them lived in a house which had been moved to town and put on the corner where the parsonage is now. The other lived in a house which had been moved in from the Winona community and standing about where the C. R. Garrick home is today. There were several residences besides those occupied by business men, mostly owned by widows and also moved to town from the country. Tom Price, who lived where the B. E. Huston family now live, moved the house now occupied by Howard Lee into town for his sisters-in-law, the De Vol sisters. J. C. Vinton who owned the Oscar Tolander farm moved a house in from that place for his sister, Mrs. Coen. Mrs. Mintrel had built part of the house now occupied by Edwin Salzman and Mrs. Marshall erected the Jace Adams house. On the corner where the Gillaspey's now live was a small two-room house occupied by Sam Mattson and his family, who also boarded a number of men who worked with him on the railroad. Mrs. Davis, grandmother of Jace Adams, lived north of the track, and the postoffice and restaurant was also on the north side.

Olds made the biggest growth in all its history, both in the business and the residence sections in the 90's. in this ten years, Tom Rickey started a private bank with John Young, as cashier. His son, James Rickey, later became cashier and in 1900 the Savings bank was organized and T. L. White was cashier until Alford Morgan came. This bank building,

The Olds Savings Bank

OLDS, IOWA

ORGANIZED IN 1900



Capital \$30,000.00

Surplus 30,000.00



4% Interest Paid on Time
and Savings Deposits

OUR SERVICES ARE

GENERAL

which is now the telephone office, was the first business house on the east side of the street. The present bank building was built in 1905.

Dr. Harrison, just from medical college, started to practice medicine in Olds in 1894. Other doctors following him in turn were: J. M. Gahringer, J. T. McConaughy, Sam Miller, Fouts, Kinney, and Ball. All of these except the last one were young men. Dr. H. H. Smith is mentioned elsewhere.

Chas. and P. J. Alvine built the meat market and a year later a store on the corner where Mrs. Hooper's house is now. They remained in business here until 1917 when they sold to Mr. Harper. Charlie went into partnership with Grant Horton for a few years and then retired from active business.

Shorty Franklin built the first barbershop, which was later sold to John Barkhuff. This business was purchased by Mr. Ostberg who had it until his death.

Chas. Frederickson built the first livery barn in this period, the building being just back of the John Davis home which the Frederickson's still own. Alvine Bros. built the second barn on the lot just north of where Art Carper's now live. This building was sold to Joe Moorhead who moved it out to his farm for a horse barn. Harry Payne built the third barn on the site of the Primary Oil station, which was later purchased by Chris Garrick. Others who ran a livery business were Melvin Proudfoot, Dan Fox, Ott Van Syoc, Anderson & Larsen, Matson Bros., Henry Schlarbaum and C. R. Berry.

H. K. Smith purchased an interest in the lumber yard and grain business in 1897 and a few years later was joined by Henry Lamme. This firm remained in business until Stephenson Bros. purchased it in 1901. C. E. Stephenson managed the business until Arch came in 1904 and Sol in 1905.

John Markham started a hardware store in a small building south of the store, which is now the Peoples Garage. He sold this to Hannum & Arthaud in the same decade and they sold to Olson & Nelson in 1902.

The church was moved to town from the corner north of Olds in 1899, and at the same time a new school house replaced the old one which was moved to the Gus Lundquist farm where it still stands.

The first Telephone company was organized during this time by a group of private citizens. They built a line from Swedesburg to Crawfordsville out of hickory poles from the timber. This company later built a system of considerable size and served the community until the Mutual company was organized. The first central office was in the residence of Mrs. Ingelbright, now owned by Mrs. Berry.

Samuel White sold his business to Anderson and Nelson in 1898 who had it until E. A. Peterson and his brother purchased it in 1902.

J. W. Eveland came to Olds and purchased the restaurant in 1898. Mr. Eveland, now retired, was in business in Olds for nearly 30 years. He had the postoffice until May, 1914, the restaurant until 1915. In turn he was in the real estate business and general store and assistant cashier in the bank.

The building which housed the post-office and restaurant has had a very movable career. It was built south of the tracks by Shorty Franklin, who had in it a barber shop, post-office and restaurant. Newt Nixon purchased it in 1894 and moved it north of the track for a postoffice and restaurant. In 1898 Mr. Eveland purchased it and moved it back south of the tracks and sold it to Mr. Haushahn. Then it was moved back to the alley and used as a shoe shop, and two years ago it was moved to its present location to serve as a home for Will Kirkpatrick.

The blacksmith shop has also been all over town. Reece Bros. built it on the alley back of Mrs. Hooper's house. Later it was on the corner where the band park is now. Charlie Strain took it over to the lot north of Carper's and then it was moved to a location about where it now is. F. L. Morgan brought the business back up town to a location in the old livery barn just south of the track and B. E. Huston took it back to the south part of town. However, there have been very few blacksmiths in number. Mr. Nellis, Mr. Woodson, Charlie Strain, I. F. Phillips and F. L. Morgan.

The town of Olds was duly and legally incorporated December 12, 1900. The original plat filed in the districts court of Henry county describes the boundaries as beginning 80 rods north and 80 rods east of the corners of section 9, 10, 15, 16, which would be a point in the road between the apartment house and Ralph Miller's, thence west 160 rods, south 160 rods, east 160 rods and north 160 rods to place of beginning.

Previous to the incorporating, there having been in the town 25 legal voters, an election had been held and the following officers elected: Mayor, S. L. White; clerk, J. W. Eveland; councilmen, Carl Alvine, W. Arthaud, C. O. Nelson, S. Taylor, H. C. Lamme, J. M. Gahringer.

The first meeting of the council was held at the office of J. M. Gahringer, December 14, 1900. At this meeting J. J. Barkhuff was elected assessor; F. A. Johnson, elected street commissioner, and P. J. Alvine, appointed marshal and a motion was made and carried that a fine of \$1 be imposed on any councilman absent from the meetings without lawful excuse. From then on every meeting contains items of interest. At the July meeting \$25 was borrowed to meet current expenses and by August, \$87 in fines had been collected and at an extra meeting August 8, 1901 a committee was appointed to purchase land for a town park. Four lots east of the school house were selected and a two mill tax duly levied for park purposes. In March, 1902, a motion was made and carried to allow some one to use the park for a truck patch.

In July, 1904 the streets were named as follows: The first on the north running east and west is named Garfield avenue, the second being the first north of the railroad is School avenue, the first south of the railroad is Railroad avenue, the next Second avenue, the next Third avenue and the next Fourth avenue. The street running north and south, commencing on the east, the first Miller

Farmers Elevator Company

Established 1912

OLDS, IOWA

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R. J. DAVIS, Assistant.

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Congratulations to The Beacon on its Fiftieth Anniversary.

First Service Station in Olds

Only independent oil company in Wayne and Scott townships.

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Featuring—

CONOCO GASOLINE

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OILS and GREASES

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Complete service station accomodation.

Truck Delivery
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W. R. Helt, Truck Driver

Lloyd Jackson, Attendant

street, second, Park street, next Main street, next White street, next Adams street, next Smith street, next Stanbury street. All streets running north and south on the north of the railroad shall be known as North, and south side of railroad shall be known as South.

The town of Olds was not unlike any other small town governing itself. Proceedings of the town council show that the usual difficulties with property owners and residents over poultry, sidewalks, staking out cows, barb wire fences, game on Sunday, ashes, charivaries, stone throwing, intoxication, hauling dirt from the street, turning to the right with all vehicles, etc., were all met and ordinances passed to regulate them. Permits for the sale of illegal wares, and petitions for bowling alleys, picture shows, billiard halls, shooting galleries, skating rinks, tent shows, and dance halls were all acted upon by the wise and fair-minded city fathers. In fact they must have been more than that as none of the above petitions or permits, except tent shows, ever seemed to be successful.

At the May 6, 1907 meeting a motion was made and carried to pay Ed Stuckey 5 cents a night for lighting the street lamps and in 1912 the council voted to purchase gasline torches for the band stand. This all became history on July 6, 1917 when the voters of thes town granted a franchise to the Iowa Gas & Electric company.

On March 17, 1913 an extra session considered the proposition of building a town hall, jail and a vault for the town records. The proposition was submitted to the voters March 31 was carried and the first meeting was held in the new town hall October 5, 1914.

The mayors serving the town are as follows: S. L. White from the date of incorporation until April, 1905; S. P. Stephenson until April, 1907; J. E. Stuckey until October, 1909, when he resigned and I. F. Phillips was appointed to fill vacancy; J. E. Stuckey again elected in 1911, and after the April, 1913 election the mayor-elect failed to qualify and S. P. Stephenson was appointed to serve; he was re-elected in 1915 and resigned in January, 1917 and J. A. Huston appointed to fill the vacancy but he resigned in 1917 and O. G. Gray filled out the term. Mr. Gray resigned in July, 1919 and F. L. Morgan was mayor until October, 1922 when he moved away. J. W. Eveland served until April, 1927 and Dr. H. H. Smith from then on to the present, being re-elected again last April.

Soon after the beginning of the twentieth century several events of interest occurred. The town acquired a newspaper, The Olds Record, which was published weekly by Rev. McCleery, then pastor of the church. Lulu Chambers and Alvina Stuckey were among the girls who served as "angels" in the printing establishment. The paper was published from 1904 until 1907 when it was abandoned.

A new church was built in 1902 and the old one moved to the east side of Main street where it stood with its back to the street while it has had a varied career, as an annex for the hardware store and ending up as a produce station.

Three years ago it was shoved back to the alley to make way for progress.

The new two-room brick school house was built in 1906. The old one was moved to Main street where it has been used as a store ever since. This building has had several narrow escapes from destruction by fire. In 1909 the upper story was added to the school house. This served the district adequately until 1921 when the new building was built to accommodate the growing community and the enlarged territory by consolidation. The old brick building was sold to Gus Lundquist who rebuilt it into an apartment house with five apartments of four rooms each. This was a very distinguished event for so small a town and one which has proven satisfactory in every way.

Four large new modern homes were built on Main street in 1905 and 1906 by Mike and Sam Miller and Sol and Arch Stephenson, and at the same time the new bank building was erected. At this time a furniture store and undertaking establishment was started. Lon Cantwell, the first and only licensed embalmer, came to Olds in 1906 and continued in business many years. He discontinued the undertaking department and sold the furniture business to J. P. Danielson.

Today Olds is nearly fifty years old. It has grown with the years to meet the needs of the community. The old Military road, which became Main street, is now Highway 161 and has been paved since 1929. This year when the paving of the Washington county gap is completed, the highway through Olds and its connecting roads will go out into the wide-wide world everywhere. There is gravel east to Winfield and west to Wayland. Whether these hard surfaced roads will benefit or hinder the future progress of the town no one knows. The 1930 census gave the town a population of 237 and some of its people and some of the business men have been here the thirty-one years of its incorporation and longer, while some of them have come in recent days, believing in the future business prosperity of the town.

Today the community is served by a very efficient group of business men and there are also others who labor for the welfare of the community. Rev. James Waery, who came in November, 1929, is pastor of the Olds Congregational church. This organization will celebrate its seventy-seventh anniversary in October of this year. The Sunday school is in charge of Supt. James Brown assisted by Gayle Huston.

Professor James Brown, superintendent, and Prof. Donald Jones, principal, are in charge of the High school, which was consolidated in 1911 and now includes besides the original South Wayne district, the districts of Winona, Sunnyside, Liberty, and North Wayne, with an enrollment of about seventy-five in the High school and one hundred and thirty-five in the grades. This number does not vary much with the years and is the community's average of young folks in school. Homer Zingg has been president of the school board for fifteen years.

Dr. H. H. Smith, our present mayor, is our only resident doctor. He is one



of the community's own sons and has stood by it faithfully for nearly twenty-five years with only a few years absence.

Cecil Lease, who has been in business here for four years, formerly in the Peoples Garage, but now in the electrical service and supply business.

Ralph Gorham, dealing in produce and poultry culling has been here seven years. Pearl Chandee, barber, came in 1926 and Wm. Stoner, who has the restaurant in the Odd Fellow building, which was moved from Swedesburg to Olds in the summer of 1928, purchased the business in 1926.

The E. A. Peterson general merchandise business, located in the bank building, is a little younger than the corporate town, being nearly thirty years old.

Miller Bros., feeders and stock buyers, is the oldest continuous business firm in the community. They began buying and shipping in 1893. Mr. Mike Miller, who is still active in business is assisted by his son, Ralph, and B. E. Huston has carried on the partnership for Mrs. Lyda Miller since the death of her husband, Sam Miller, who was Mrs. Huston's father and who was killed in Chicago while there with cattle in May, 1919.

The business at the M. & St. L. station is in charge of Charles Shephard, agent, with Albert Overly as second man and Ralph Jacobs, third man. Mr. Shephard has been in Olds fifteen years, Mr. Overly twenty-one, and Mr. Jacobs twelve years.

The Farmers Elevator company was organized and purchased the grain business from Stephenson Bros. in 1912. G. R. DeYarman has been its manager since 1924. Archie Stout was its first manager followed by Elsa Crawford who was with the firm ten years.

The Spahn & Rose Lumber Co., purchased the lumber yard from Stephenson Bros. in February, 1917. O. G. Gray was its first manager and J. A. Huston the next. John Huston, Jr. has been with the firm since 1919, first as assistant and later changing positions with his father. Art Carper is now second man.

Oscar Olson, who has dealt in real estate for years, came to Olds in 1902 and has been in business continuously for nearly thirty years, first as a partner with Axel Nelson in the hardware business and later in the automobile business. Mr. Olson is one of the three or four men who have been here thirty years or more and actively engaged in business. They remember all the many different business men and the business changes of the town for over a quarter of a century.

Will Reschley, contractor and builder, came to Olds from Noble in January of this year. Mr. Reschley has done some of the building of this community for fifteen years and decided to locate here permanently. He erected a large, modern carpenter shop on the lot between the Primary Oil station and the tracks and he and his family live in Mrs. B. E. Huston's house on the farm north of town.

C. R. Gillaspey purchased the drug store in April, 1929, and runs the Du-Kum-Inn lunch room in connection with it, assisted by his family and Lyle Anderson.

There are four oil and service stations in town. Charlie Faulkner of

the Standard Oil station purchased the B. E. Huston business in March, 1930. This building was moved to its present location from a site on the east side of Main street just north of the railroad tracks. It was built by Elsa Crawford who operated an oil station in connection with the Crawford & Morrison coal business for some months. Mr. Faulkner has also a lunch counter, candy and cold drinks.

Mr. W. H. DeWitt of the Primary Oil company has been in Olds for eight years. The building he occupies was built and used for an oil station for a few years by Chris Garrick on the site of the last livery barn in town, which he tore down. Pete Helt assists now at the station.

C. R. Gillaspey has the newest oil station and business house, his one stop service being in operation only two months. This building has had a shifting career in the business life of Olds. It started out in life as a grocery store, built in 1901 on the corner where Mrs. Addie Hooper now lives, and operated by Alvine Bros. for fifteen years. When John Harper purchased it he used the building for a meat market. In 1919 Elmer Hooper purchased the lot and buildings for a site on which to build a new home. B. E. Huston purchased a half interest in the building and in the fall of 1919 it was moved up town to the lot it now occupies where it became a restaurant. Mr. Gillaspey purchased it and this year moved it back, turned it around and modernized it. Howard Lee operates a garage in one part of the building and Bob Chandee is at your service for all other lines.

L. R. Johnson, another new business man in town who operates the Peoples Garage, also has an oil station. He has been here about six months. Edwin Salzman is manager of the Sunshine Oil company, which has been in the wholesale business here for two years.

Joseph Anderson, who has the hardware store, has been in the store for twenty-seven years and owner since 1919. Mr. Anderson, who came to Olds when he was a young man, now has sons who are young business men and assist him in the store.

C. L. Chrissinger has had a general store and meat market since December 1, 1925. He also is the postmaster and the office is in his store. Previous to Mr. Gillaspey's ownership Mr. Chrissinger owned and operated the drug store and built the lunch room now connected with it.

F. A. Morgan has been cashier of the Olds Savings bank for twenty-seven years. Verner Nordstrom has been assistant since 1915 and Manford Nordstrom is bookkeeper. Mike Miller is president of the board of directors.

John Abrahamson, now representing the Iowa Mutual Insurance company, has been selling insurance of all kinds here for twenty years.

The village blacksmith is also a recent addition to the business organization of the town. Mr. Hermanson purchased the blacksmith business of B. E. Huston only three months ago. Previous to this Mr. Huston employed Alva Hood to operate the shop for him.

Dale Roth has a general trucking business which he has operated for

three years.

The Olds Mutual Telephone company was organized in 1907. It is now managed by L. W. Canby, president, and G. W. Larsen, superintendent, who has been here sixteen years.

Olds has a very progressive American Legion Post of twenty-six members, organized in 1919, and an auxiliary organized in 1927. The town had ten young men in service: Albert and George Barquist, Vance Shepherd, Guy and Dale Lines, Burr Calloway, John Huston Raymond Anderson, Verner Nordstrom, and Thure Nordquist. Fortunately all of these young men came back. Fred Hultquist is post commander and Verner Nordstrom is adjutant. Mrs. Ed Roush is auxiliary president.

The I. O. O. F., a splendid organization of seventy members now has its building and headquarters in Olds. This lodge was organized in 1876 and had six charter members: W. B. Conner, J. N. Conner, Sam Taylor, Jas. Eveland, G. W. Purdy and Dr. Schidler. Their first hall was in Swedesburg, across the street north from the present Luther League hall. This building burned in 1901 and, unfortunately, all of their equipment and records were burned and all that is known of the early activities of this organization is only what is in the memory of the older members. Wilbur Allender, noble grand, is retiring and Everett Gillaspey, noble grand-elect will assume the office in July. The auxiliary of the I. O. O. F., the Rebekahs, was organized only recently, on September 27, 1929, and has forty members. Emma Allender is present noble grand. Lela Morehouse, recently elected, will take the office in July.

Memory often plays queer tricks on us. No doubt there are many discrepancies in these more than twice told tales, but it has been recorded according to the memory of the older citizens. Many interesting bits of history had to be omitted and parts of this will not be of much interest until another generation has taken the place of this one. The events cover a period of nearly 100 years but through only 20 of those years was there any real progress made towards the complete modernization that is now enjoyed.

What will the next twenty years bring and what of the next one hundred? Perhaps the folks of the future generations will tell their grandchildren of the old fashioned days of 1931 when the people lived in such a queer way and they, too, will wonder how their grandparents managed to get anything out of life and have any pleasure. But every generation has a group of people who never forget "the good old days."



Marshall Township Was Settled In 1837

By Mrs. R. G. Whisler



Every locality has a central beginning place of development. This center for Marshall township was the little hamlet of Hope Farm, of which many of the younger ones of this section know nothing. As Hope Farm passed out of existence, Cairo grew. Therefore, it is hard to separate the history of the two, as both were started in the early pioneer days of Marshall township.

Hope Farm joined the present location of Cairo on the south and east. It is a well known fact that it is older and was started about 1837, or perhaps a little prior, by Dr. Samuel R. Isett and J. Wilson Isett on the John Pretz farm, which is now owned by Cleaver Pontzius (the father of Mrs. Alva McCaw of Winfield), and occupied by DeWitt Owens.

It is interesting to know that Mr. and Mrs. John Pretz lived in a two room log house in the '70's, but their daughter, Tillie, now Mrs. W. H. Meeker, who grew to womanhood on this farm, enjoyed the conveniences of a new house which her father constructed.

Hope Farm was always a small hamlet with one store and a few dwelling houses but the early settlers conceived the idea of having a post office in the store and on February 22, 1840, the first post master, Samuel Isett, was appointed. Those who held this appointment after him were Franklin Griswold, August 18, 1843; John Marshall, March 25, 1844; Joseph B. Nichols, January 14, 1850; Thomas R. Ellis, October 4, 1850. The Hope Farm post office was discontinued, March 23, 1856 and the community was without a post office until July 1 of the same year when John Marshall was appointed first post master of the rapidly growing village of Cairo.

Marshall township was named in honor of this John Marshall, who was the fourth post master at Hope Farm and the first at Cairo. He was the grandfather of the Hon. H. O. Weaver, now a lawyer in Wapello, Mrs. Lucy Briggs, also of Wapello, and Mrs. Henrietta Salmon of Columbus Junction.

Joseph B. Nichols, the fifth post master of Hope Farm, was an uncle of Glen Nichols, Mrs. John Cummings and J. F. Nicolls, all of whom are now living in Marshall township.

The Hope Farm school house was undoubtedly the first in the township, being built about 1837. It was a frame building, located just across the road north of the present home of R. R. Mewhirter. The desks and seats were made of black walnut and the building was heated by a large box stove, which burned a large supply of cord wood.

This building was a central meeting place for the locality. Besides school, there were many spelling matches, which was a profitable and useful way to spend winter evenings, old fashioned lyceums or literaries, at which times were debates on questions of interest. Then, too, revival meetings were held in this building before any churches were built in the township.

Among the first pupils to attend school in the Hope Farm school house were Frank Griswold, who was a carpenter and a farmer when a man; Miss Mary Elizabeth Marshall, who was later Mrs. Erastus Weaver and the mother of Hon. H. O. Weaver; Mrs. Lucy Briggs and Mrs. Henrietta Salmon. Among the later pupils were R. R. Mewhirter, of this vicinity; Mrs. Emily Darrow, of Columbus Junction; Charlie, Howard and James Bates, of Wapello.

As a rule, the pioneer school masters had good order in their school rooms which, if unobtainable by kindness, was obtained by liberal applications of the hickory stick.

Cairo

Beginning with a store and a post office, Cairo soon added a school building. This had only one room which was never plastered—only ceiled and on one side was a knot-hole where mischievous pupils would stick love letters and notes when afraid of being caught by their teacher.

Lawyer L. A. Rieley, now deceased, of Wapello, and an uncle of J. D. McKinley (who was raised in Cairo and still lives there) taught in this one room school house for a period of one year, with an enrollment of more than 80 pupils.

The old Hope Farm school house was, I am sorry to say, later moved to Cairo to serve as a saloon.

Along in the '50's there was a great deal of excitement in this section, since the railroad, which was being built from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to Omaha, Nebraska, was routed to run through Louisa and Washington counties, going through Marshall township and Cairo. This "air line" railroad had about one-third of its road bed grade when Chicago, then rapidly growing, called the western railroad improvements its way and the Air Line railroad was abandoned. Much of the work in Marshall township was completed, and the unfinished project can still be seen east of Cairo. It crossed the Wapello-Winfield road of today on what is known as Bluff Hill.

The company which was fostering this railroad attempted to collect \$200,000 for the work accomplished in Louisa county, but the supervisors would not pay it since no benefit was

derived from the unfinished railroad. Trouble brewed, which resulted in the arrest of the county supervisors, who were taken to the federal court in Des Moines in 1868 by the United States marshal to help solve the problem of the Air Line railroad. Its authentic name was the Philadelphia, Ft. Wayne & Platte River Air Line railroad.

At this time, each township had a member on the county board of supervisors. In 1868, these were: Benjamin Jennings, Elm Grove township, who was the father of the late Alvin Jennings of the same township; H. C. Blake, Morning Sun township, father of the prominent lawyer, W. E. Blake of Burlington, both of whom are deceased; J. O. Buffington, Columbus City township; John Deihl, Wapello township (Mr. Deihl was a school teacher when a young man and had a very liberal education, he was the father of Miss Lizzie Deihl of Morning Sun and George Deihl of Wapello and a grandfather of John D. Deihl and Mrs. Blanche A. Pantel, he was the first post master in Louisa county, the first post office being at Florence, and was a very successful business man, owning 1200 acres of land at the time of his death); Henry C. Keyes, Oakland township; Richard S. Strong, Jefferson township; James R. Letts, Grandview township; F. F. Kiner, Marshall township (we are particularly interested in our own pioneer supervisor, Kinor, who was a soldier in the Civil war and was taken a prisoner to the Andersonville prison, writing a book on his prison life, after the war, later preaching, appearing once in the Church of God building, which now stands in Cairo); S. A. McDanile, Concord township; Levi Stephen, Port Louisa township, who served thirty years as a supervisor, and P. D. Bailey, Elliott township (Mr. Bailey was well known in Marshall township since his son John and family lived for a number of years south of the Oakland school house, on the John Nichols' farm; he was assessor of Elliott township for 17 years and its supervisor for 10 years; it is with pleasure that the grandchildren repeat that Grandma Bailey was a schoolmate of President Benjamin Harrison. The writer only wishes that something of interest could have been found about every one of these men, whose names are going down in history).

Louisa county now has but three supervisors. At the present time they are Frank L. Beik of Port Louisa township, Elmer Shipman of Wapello township and James Cotter of Elm Grove township, all of whom are very highly respected.

1885 :: 1931

BANK OF WINFIELD

Established in May, 1885 by B. B. Lindly

President—
B. B. Lindly

Cashier—
J. M. Lindly

Asst. Cashier—
G. R. Arthaud

Asst. Cashier—
C. A. Ridgeway



Present Building Constructed in 1901

===== Capital and Surplus Over \$100,000.00 =====

FORTY-SIX YEARS SUCCESSFUL BANKING BUSINESS

Lindly's Drug Store . . .

The first drug store in Winfield was built in 1874 as a branch store for John H. Stewart of Crawfordsville. J. W. Cowden was placed in charge and served as clerk until 1876 when he was succeeded by Will Stewart, a brother of John H. Stewart, the owner. In September, 1879, Dr. J. W. Hanna and B. B. Lindly bought the stock of goods and occupied the building until 1885, when Mr. Lindly built the building just north of Pratt's present theatre. The present Lindly Drug Store was built in 1901. In 1884, Dr. Hanna sold his interest to Mr. Lindly. The first drug store building is still in existence and is now occupied by Hugh Brown and Son.

No doubt Cairo, which is nearer the center of the county than any other town, would have been the county seat had the Air Line railroad been completed. Nevertheless, Cairo did a great deal of business and was a thriving village for a number of years. Its early enterprises included a drug store and grocery store, owned by Dr. William Darrow, which were together in a building which stood just west of the site of the well-known Joe Murry store. Dr. Darrow's home was where Charlie Werner now lives. M. M. Carson had a pump factory in the western part of Cairo, where the old fashioned wooden pumps were made. He had a good business, keeping three wagons on the road selling and delivering pumps. He also sold lightning rods. In the early '70's, Dow Ellis ran a harness shop west of the Cairo saw mill.

At this same time there was a blacksmith shop and plow factory where now stands the beautiful home of Charlie James. The shop and factory were in the same building and were under the supervision of George and Bill Nellis, the plow which was manufactured being a gopher plow (a kind of cultivator) and sold for \$15 apiece.

Billy Vernon also had a blacksmith shop, north of the Evangelical parsonage of today. Paul Murphy operated a wagonmakers' shop on the lots south of the house where Dave Partington now resides. Hamp Havenhill, later deputy sheriff, had a blacksmith shop and also made wagon beds, north of the Ellis Brothers' place. At one time an old gentleman by the name of Girard had a general store where the Evangelical parsonage now stands.

John McWilliams, grandfather of Charlie McWilliams, now of Columbus Junction, made dulcimers at his home where Jack Lihs now lives. These are musical instruments with stretched wires which are beaten with light hammers. Mrs. Gertrude Wilcox, mother of Charlie Wilcox of Winfield, had one of these which she learned to play quite nicely. The cost of dulcimers was about \$16 each.

James Basham ran a saloon in the '70's where the Henry Frerick blacksmith shop stood. This shop was torn down just last year.

There was some very flat ground in this locality and, as tile had not yet been used, the drainage problem was solved by using a mole ditcher, which was a success until the crawfish started working in these pioneer underground systems. In the '70's, Jim Doon had three yoke of beautiful, well-trained oxen, which he used during the summer to pull a mole ditcher and in the winter for hauling logs to the saw mills for the farmers.

Mills.

This vicinity certainly had its share of mills. The water of Long Creek furnished the power, which was a great item, at very little expense. Most of these mills sawed large logs into lumber, to be used in the building of houses, barns, fences, etc., for the progressive people of those days. They also ground wheat, buckwheat and corn, out of which housewives made wholesome foods for their growing children and the hard-working members of their families. We are

told by the older people that our ground flours and meals of today do not have the good flavor nor the hunger satisfying properties as did that of the pioneer days, when every man took his own grain to the mill and brought it home for family consumption.

The Cairo Mill was owned by John Marshall and was operated by Stephen McKinley, who came here from the east for this purpose. The Jesse Van Horn mill was built on the farm now owned by Lloyd Marshall. Mr. Van Horn is a great-grandfather of Floyd Van Horn and Mrs. Willis Werner of near Winfield, Mrs. Rex Woodruff and Mrs. Floyd Hall of the Spring Run neighborhood, Mrs. Lester Smith of Columbus Junction, Mrs. Jesse Paxton of Wapello, Mrs. Roy Creelman of Mediapolis, John Bodin of West Liberty, Glen and Mildred Humiston of Davenport, Walter Humiston of Wapello, Harold and Paul Humiston of Cairo and many others, who lived as far away as Los Angeles, California, all of whom are proud of the life lived by this man, who did so much in Marshall township.

In the '60's, the Abraham Hill mill was built by Mr. Hill on the Con Murphy farm. The Buffington mill was built north of the present home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Aringdale, known in those days as the Joseph Mickey farm, Mr. Mickey being the grandfather of Mrs. Harry Fletcher, Miss Zella Jones and Clyde, Joe and Dewey Jones.

Churches.

Prairie Chapel was probably the first church built in this community, being constructed and dedicated in 1857, at a building cost of \$1700. The church was about 35 by 50 feet in size and was heated by two stoves, being located across the road from the John LeCornu home, which is now owned by his grandson, J. W. McCann. The first pastor was C. B. Reynolds. It was a thriving church for some time, once boasting a membership of more than 200, but as other churches were erected in the surrounding country, the membership steadily decreased until 1919, when the church was sold to Harry Fletcher, who uses it to protect farm products and machinery. The ground where the church stood was sold to J. W. McCann at the same time. The organization of the Prairie Chapel church was the Methodist Episcopal belief and Miss Mary Johansmeier, now of Winfield, was its last organ-

In the erection of the Oakland Presbyterian church in 1858, a scaffold broke, resulting in the death of Jerry Foulton. Robert Coulter, grandfather of Miss Jennie Coulter, superintendent of the Day Nursery in Burlington, was a charter member, as was Robert Nicolls, father of J. F. Nicolls, present superintendent of the Sunday school.

The Cairo Church of God was built in the early '70's, and Jesse Van Horn was instrumental in its construction. But few other charter members are known. At present, Rex Woodruff is superintendent of the Sunday school and there is no regular preaching.

The Free Methodist church, which still stands northeast of the Cairo

school building, had its day of religious usefulness. The date of its erection could not be definitely ascertained but the organization was the result of a big tent meeting which was conducted by Rev. Tom Gates. After the discontinuance of religious services, the building was used by the M. B. A. lodge and the township elections were held there for a number of years. It was also used for the staging of programs, shows and various kinds of entertainments. At present it serves as a shelter for the township machinery.

The Cairo Evangelical church was built in 1915 and 1916 and is naturally up-to-date in construction. Its dedication was held July 9, 1916. The parsonage, which is in Cairo, was once the home of Henry Frericks, a blacksmith. The pastors who have held this charge, which is combined with the Spring Run church, are Rev. G. Stauffacher, Rev. G. Woods, Rev. George Roth, Rev. G. Lang and Rev. H. W. Hendricks, the last named being the present pastor. J. W. Briggs is superintendent of the Sunday school.

Other Organizations.

About 35 years ago, Cairo was the home of an active Modern Brotherhood of America lodge for this locality. As the Free Methodist church building was not being used for service, it was employed as a meeting place for the lodge. After several members had died and others had moved away, the lodge cease functioning.

For a number of years Cairo had a large and active I. O. O. F. lodge, its meeting place being in the rooms over the J. L. Murry store. Later the lodge constructed a new building which is used for the Ladies Aid of the Church of God as a meeting place and the township elections are also held in these rooms. The lower floor is occupied by Jesse Thomas & Son's grocery store.

The ladies of the Oakland neighborhood organized the Oakland Social club, about twenty years ago, with the chief purpose of becoming better acquainted with and understanding better their neighbors. During the World war they worked very diligently for the Red Cross. They always send flowers to the sick and also to their members who are in sorrow, caused by death. With Mrs. J. E. Sellers as president, they meet every two weeks at the homes of members.

The ladies of the Oakland church have a well organized Whatsoever class, which meets once a month and does work in the interest of the church. Mrs. J. E. Bates is the president.

With Mrs. John Long as their president, the Cairo Evangelical church ladies are organized under the name of The Circle, meeting the first Wednesday of each month at the homes of members or in the church basement to make articles for their annual bazaar.

The Ladies' Aid of the Church of God holds monthly meetings, on the third Thursday of each month, and also prepare for an annual bazaar, under their president, Mrs. Floyd Hall.

The Dorcas, which meets the third

Wednesday of each month, was originally composed of members of the Prairie Chapel. This society, which was organized almost thirty years ago, has Mrs. Mattie Cockayne as its president.

Schools

Marshall township has seven good schools, namely, Cairo, an independent district; Amity, Oakland, Orchard Grove and Otter Creek, all sub-districts, and Washington and Franklin, which are consolidated with Marsh but continue to have schools in their own districts.

The present Cairo school building, which is the second one and was built in 1884, is 24 by 40 feet and cost \$1500. It has two rooms and, since it includes no high school course, has only one teacher. Two of Cairo's teachers were afterward county superintendent of schools; Mr. W. A. Lester, who was graduated from the Eastern Iowa Normal College, located in Grandview, in 1879, was elected in 1887, and Miss Myrtle Jamison, a graduate of the Iowa State Teachers College, elected in 1918. Miss Jamison passed away June 29, 1931, after serving in this capacity for thirteen years.

Each of the districts have had two school houses, since the inadequacy of the first ones necessitated new buildings.

Recently the writer talked with a lady, now a great-grandmother, who went to the first Oakland school house in 1864. She said that there was a very large stove to furnish heat and that the long desks were fastened against the east and west walls. The seats were made of log slabs. Holes were bored through from the rounded side which was still covered with bark and after the legs were inserted, the seats were finished. Often the pegs, or seat legs, would come through the slab, making it very uncomfortable for the children. Long recitation seats were made the same as the others, with no backs, unpainted and unvarnished, and the same height for all sizes of pupils. No doubt other school houses of that day had the same type of furniture.

Cemeteries.

A few of Marshall township's several cemeteries have not been used for several years, but the Cairo or Fulton cemetery and the Oakland cemetery are cared for by the township, while the Marshall cemetery is cared for by relatives. The Sauter, Griswold and Jarvis cemeteries have stones but have not been used for a number of years.

The Oakland cemetery was started on the Knoll where D. E. Barrick and Son have a threshing machine shed but after the Oakland church was built, a number of the bodies were removed to the present Oakland cemetery, which is just back of the church. The writer remembers being told, forty years ago, that there were then many sleeping in unmarked graves in Oakland's first cemetery.

Music.

All have heard of the good old-fashioned singing schools, but none of the younger people realize their social and moral worth, to say nothing of the primary object of these early day singing schools.

The foremost teacher was Miss Phoebe Dawdy, later the wife of R.

R. Mewhirter. She was blest with the ability to handle large crowds of people, both young and old at her singing schools, of which the older people recall many joyous and instructive evenings.

Then, too, we had those faithful girls who would spend all summer, driving a horse and buggy in going from one member of their classes to the next, giving organ lessons. Tired and dusty, they would stand for an hour beside a pupil seated at the then common five octave organ, teach notes, the scale, in the different keys, time and other things of musical value. It was the joy of the whole family when the beginner played his (or her) first little march or waltz. And, oh, those joyous times when the entire family gathered around its organ and sang those good old tunes. Yes, that was real music.

Following are the instructors of the young home organists, with their names after marriage indicated in parentheses: Miss Melissa Miller (Mrs. Charlie Miller), Miss Anna Miller (Mrs. Schuyler Cutler), Miss Emma Cunningham (Mrs. James Reed), Miss Allie McClanahan (Mrs. Charlie Butler), Miss Margaret Allen (Mrs. Joe Gipple), Miss Fern Hill (Mrs. Will Martin), Miss Nellie Rheubanson (Mrs. Joe Guin) and Miss Cora Adye (Mrs. Harlan Nichols).

Rural Mail.

In the '90's, the United States government recognized the real need of rural mail and it was decided to experiment with routes from three selected towns in the country. Morning Sun happened to be one of the three chosen and its route ran well into Marshall township. The first Iowa mail carrier, out of Morning Sun, was William (Bill) Blair, who made his first trip on November 10, 1896. The plan proved to be a success and he carried mail for many years in this township.

Soon routes were started from other towns. Since Marshall township is not near any one town, routes from several take care of its various parts. Morning Sun handles the southwest portion, Wapello the northeast, Columbus Junction the northwest, and Winfield the southwest. As the rural mail route developed, the Cairo post office was removed.

Homes of Note.

Joshua S. Marshall, who came from Pan Handle, Virginia, in 1836 and was very prominent in the pioneer advancement and development of our township, built the finest house in Louisa county in 1850, in the Washington district. This house, which cost \$10,000 and is still standing, is a large, two-story brick structure with a cupola, and affords a wonderful view of the surrounding countryside. A special kiln was built a few rods east of the location, where brick for the house was made.

It is interesting to observe that the following are grandchildren of Joshua Marshall: J. S. Marshall, Robert Marshall and Miss Cleo Marshall, who live in this township; Mrs. John Owens of Morning Sun; Jay Marshall and Mrs. Frank Paisley of Winfield.

In 1851, Major Nelson R. Steele built the brick house now owned and occupied by Will Johansmeier. This very fine house has been well cared for and is in an excellent state of



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preservation. It has been remodeled and modernized, having a furnace and lighting system. It is nicely located in the Amity district, on the Wapello-Winfield road and is one of the nicest homes of the township today.

J. W. McCan's present home is a house built of limestone rock by his grandfather, John LaCornu, about 1864. Mr. LaCornu was assisted by Henry Auburn, father of Fred Auburn, now of Columbus City, and Asher Bond of Columbus Junction. The stone was hauled from the Al Scott quarry, which was on the farm now occupied by Dewey Jones and family, in Elm Grove township. The rough lumber was hauled from Port Louisa, all hauling being done with horses. The thickness of the walls is two feet at the base and eighteen inches at the top. It required three years to complete this home, which, located in the Amity district on the Winfield-Wapello road, is still in good condition.

One cannot help but admire the artistic beauty which the pioneers exhibited in the building of their homes, the three spoken of being excellent proof of this statement.

Wolves

Marshall township has always been molested by wolves and large numbers can still be heard at times. Jack Tindall, grandfather of John Tindall, Charles Ogier and Mrs. T. A. Berkshire, was the most successful man in this community in capturing wolves.

Following is an interesting article on a "Wolf Hunt", taken from the Wapello Times of January, 1851. It is all the more interesting because the eastern part of Marshall township was included and several of its pioneers had an important part in the hunt:

"Pursuant to adjournment, the citizens of Louisa county met on Friday, January 10, 1851, whereupon T. Brogan, Esq., was called to the chair and T. S. Bell was appointed secretary.

"On motion, J. T. Cleaver, James Noffsinger and T. S. Bell were appointed a committee to select marshals and describe the boundaries for the Circle Wolf Hunt, to take place on Saturday, the 18th day of January, 1851, commencing at 8 o'clock a.m. After an absence of a few minutes, they reported as follows, to wit:

"Boundaries—Commencing at Florence, thence to Schull's, thence to Esq. Wilson's, thence to Samuel McElhanie's; thence to James Jarvis', thence to Joshua Marshall's, thence to John Marshall's, thence to the ford on Long Creek, on the Burlington and Columbus City road, thence down Long Creek to its mouth, thence down the Iowa river to the town of Wapello, thence to Florence. Marshals—Florence line, John Deihl; Schull's, John Wiser; Wilson's, T. Brogan; McElhanies', F. Lee; Squire Brown's, H. C. Blake; Jarvis'; Z. Jarvis; Virginia Grove, Joseph Marshall; Hope Farm, J. Tindal and John Marshall; the ford, Joseph B. Nichols; Hill's Mills, Robert Benton; Robinson's, T. Stoddard; mouth of creek, Wiley Gregory, James Blanchard and H. Gregory; Harrison's, R. B. Packard; Wapello, J. Bell, Jr. and J. M. Herrick; Squash Bend, S. S. Blackburn and James Wilson; mouth of Otter Creek, Samuel Chaney.

"They also reported the following regulations to be observed by all persons engaging in said hunt:

"The west line on its arrival at the bluffs will call a halt and report by signals to the captain; the north and south lines, on arriving at the open prairie, will halt and report by signals, also; the captain will then sound the advance, when the lines will commence moving steadily forward with as little noise as possible, carefully beating up every inch of the ground, and driving the game to the center. On arriving at the enclosure the captains on each line will select men to enter the circle and drive up the game; those forming the circle to stand in their places, killing all that may attempt to escape in the shape of wolf, deer or other wild animal.

"No firearms to be carried, no dogs shall be permitted to run loose until the lines are closed, then let loose by order of the captain. All the wolf scalps taken are to be given to the Louisa County Times for publishing notices.

"Each marshal shall be provided with a horn and a flag.

"The captain to sound the time of starting, at Wapello, sound to pass round the lines twice, from Wapello down the river, thence round the place of starting the center to be designated by a flag.

"Every person to be provided with a good hickory club, three feet long, and a knife.

"Closing ground one mile east and one-half mile south of Elm Grove.

"Resolved, That all persons engaging in said hunt be earnestly requested to observe the above regulations.

"Resolved, That no spirituous liquors be allowed on the ground.

"Resolved, That everybody be requested to attend.

"On motion adjourned."

A True Story.

There is a little history connected with one of our pioneer schools in Marshall township, that will probably be of interest to some. We will not give the name of the school or the teacher's name.

Years ago there was a teacher (a man) who did not seem to be in the favor of the large boys. They decided that they wanted to make him treat the school to peanuts and candy. They finally went to the director and told him what they wanted, and the plan they had made, and he told them to go ahead, that there would be no interference from him. Accordingly, a number of the big boys went to school bright and early on a cold Monday morning, when the ground was covered with snow, got in plenty of wood, made a big fire and fastened the door on the inside. When the teacher came he could not get in, and they refused to let him in. Finally he got a big log and broke the door in, but he had not more than entered the room, until about half a dozen boys pounced upon him, and after quite a struggle succeeded in putting him out again. He then went to the director, who gave him no aid or comfort, but told him that he (the teacher) was hired to run that school, and if he could not run it, he had better depart. Things went on for a few days, the boys still holding the fort, some of them remaining in the

schoolhouse over night to be on hand early in the mornings. The teacher besieged the schoolhouse off and on, but was unable to gain an entrance; and after this had lasted for nearly two weeks he capitulated by agreeing to treat the school. This he would do on the last day. Things went alright again for a few days until the teacher whipped one of the smaller scholars, unjustly, as the other boys thought; that night a couple of the big boys waylaid him and gave him a whipping. This ended his teaching at that school. It is said that when the director paid him, that he (the director) kept out \$2.50 with which to treat the school.

Shortly after this a new teacher was hired. The wages raised from \$25 a month to \$45, the agreement with the new teacher being, that he was to get his pay for running the school, but if he could not run it, he got nothing. The parents were notified of the time when school would begin, and the big boys had a few meetings and laid their plans, as to how they would, "show" the new teacher. Monday morning came, the new teacher and all but one, of the scholars were in their seats ready for business, when the chosen ring-leader, according to agreement, came in late and without taking off his hat, went up to the stove and began marching around it, clapping his hands, going through the motion of getting warm. For a while the teacher appeared not to notice this new arrival, but at length he turned and told him that if he was a visitor he hoped he would be "gentle enough to remove his hat and take a seat." The smile that went around the school room, told the teacher that, this was no visitor, but a pupil, and he added, "But if you are a pupil, I will find you a place." With this he stepped toward the pupil and reached out his hand as if to take him by the coat collar, but seeing that there was to be trouble, knocked him down instead. A few of the other boys came up to engage in the fray, but received the same punishment as fast as they came, and it was not long until the new teacher was master of the situation; and it is said that his school that winter, was the best disciplined in that district, up to that time, and that within two weeks after this occurrence every boy in the school was willing to fight for him if necessary.

In the pioneer days, the big boys and girls, young men and women, attended school only in the winter. And they should not have been any trouble to govern, for they really needed the education so much.

One good, industrious, religious pioneer who came to Marshall in the early '40's, had a very large family of boys and girls. He told them that he needed every one of them at home, but he was willing to make a sacrifice for their own good, and that he was sending them to school in the wintertime, to learn and not to make trouble. If they could not behave, they could stay out and help at home. The eldest one, a boy, decided he would have a little fun the very first week of school. His father being a man of his word, found employment the second week of school at the saw



1—Church of God in Cairo, built in the early 70's; the house in the background was the home of Mrs. Sam Tribble. 2—Evangelical church in Cairo. 3—Cairo school house, built in 1884, still in use. 4—Oakland school house in Marshall township. 5—House built in Major N. R. Steele in 1851; it is one of the neatest homes in Marshall township today, as the house is in excellent condition; it has been made modern and has a lighting system and is now the home of Will Johansmeier. 6—Amity No. 3, built in 1891. 7—House built by Joshua S. Marshall in Marshall township, 1850, at a cost of \$10,000. 8—Prairie Chapel church, built in 1857, sold to Harry Fletcher in 1919. 9—R. R. Mewhirter, 78, son of pioneer family. 10—The Oakland church in Marshall township. 11—Mrs. Joshua S. Marshall. 12—Swamp college. 13—The J. L. Murry store building with the mail carrier's (Mr. George Breniman) team and buggy in front; the I. O. O. lodge first met up stairs and later they erected the building you see back of the Murry store; the home in the distance by the evergreen tree is that of Mrs. Sarah McConnahay who is 89 and the oldest person in the township; the Murry store building burned during the autumn of 1927. 14—Mr. Joshua S. Marshall, came to Marshall township from Pan Handle, Virginia, in 1836. 15—Cairo Main street, looking west.

mill, which he owned. This boy said many times during the winter that going to school would have been much easier than handling heavy logs all day long. But his father would only reply by saying: "This is a good lesson for you, as well as the younger children." The result was that this boy never had a chance to go to school again. He always regretted the loss of this opportunity to gain knowledge. The younger children were obedient pupils, for they did not suffer the fate of the older brother. As for the teachers, they thought this father an ideal parent, and wished all the fathers of that district were as good disciplinarians.

1834 and Prior.

History tells us that George Key, a native of Virginia, in an early day established a home in Crawfordsville, Indiana where he worked at his trade, blacksmithing. Later he left the family in the Indiana home, and came to Burlington, Ia., where for some years he was an Indian trader. He shipped his supplies by flatboat down the Wabash river to the Ohio river, down the Ohio river to Cairo, then up the Mississippi to Burlington. These goods were consigned to John S. David, a prominent man in Burlington, who had a little clapboarded warehouse there. Mr. Key made a visit or two over in Louisa county and was impressed with its rich soil, fine timber, lands and streams, so, soon after the Blackhawk purchase, he laid claim in what was afterwards called Virginia Grove of 240 acres of land on section 9, Marshall township. Some of our older people will recall this location as the W. C. Hunt farm. A. L. Coon and family live on the farm now.

Mr. Key remained during the summer, planting and harvesting a crop, after which he returned to his family, working at his trade in Indiana during the following winter. In the spring he came back to Iowa, raised another crop, and returned to Indiana, where he again worked at his trade during the winter. Again in the early spring he returned to the new Iowa home to prepare for the crop. His wife, children and help also prepared to move to the new home, a distance of 300 miles. This was in the spring of 1837. They were about 45 days making the trip, averaging about 7 miles a day. That seems like slow moving to us, and it was even slow progress for those days, but it was in the spring of the year and there were few roads and no bridges. They were subject to floods and to oceans of mud. Hardly a day passed that they did not have at least one wagon mired down.

This was quite a caravan for that time, consisting of three wagons and a two-horse carriage. One of these wagons was an enormous old-fashioned Pennsylvania wagon, as large as an ordinary room. It had a large box, 18 feet long, stoutly framed, the ends being nearly two feet higher than the center, the bottom at the center two feet lower than either end. To this wagon were hitched four yoke of oxen. The other wagon had the old-fashioned "spike" team of three horses and the carriage was drawn by two horses. Besides the wagons and their teams, was a drove of young horses, cattle and nearly 100 head of sheep. These

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necessitated several riding horses, to carry the drivers, and this live stock partly accounted for the slow progress made, as it gave them a great deal of trouble in fording the unbridged streams.

It was not an uncommon sight to see the help waist deep in mud and water, unloading the wagons, carrying the contents to high, dry ground, so they could, by doubling up the teams, pull the vehicles out of the mud.

This moving party consisted of twenty-one persons, there being Mrs. Key, her four sons and six daughters, and ten other people, mostly men, who took this opportunity to come west.

When they finally arrived in Iowa, they found Mr. Key waiting for them with a summer home ready for occupancy. It was a rail pen, with three sides built up solid, the other being entirely open. The corners were held up by rails butting in from the outside. This was covered with thick elm bark, with weights to hold it in place. This pioneer house and the covered wagon, made a comfortable home for the family of 12, until fall, by which time Mr. Key had raised a good crop of grain. He then built a house of framed timbers, which had been hewn from the woods. This was weather boarded with clapboards, ceiled with clapboards and roofed with clapboards. This house looked pretty well, but was very cold, and the large fireplaces were worked to their limit, to keep the noses and toes from getting frosted.

That winter, which was 1837, mess pork which in those days meant all the hog—nose, jowls, feet, and tail, pickled, was \$21.00 a barrel and flour \$12.00 a barrel. But by the next year or two, when they began to have pork to sell, they were forced to take \$1.25 a hundred pounds for dressed hogs and were glad to receive that amount of cash.

They ate little flour that winter and cornmeal was often a luxury. There were no mills nearer than Lowell, on the Skunk river, and it was a journey of several days, and, too, they were often kept waiting several days for their turn, so these early day settlers resorted to the home made grater, which was made by punching nail holes through heavy plate tin, and then fastened to a clapboard, the tin being slightly curved, to let the grated cornmeal drop through. The Key family had four of these machines, which furnished employment for some of the family for weeks at a time. These home made machines or graters, worked well when the corn was not too ripe, so it would shell off. When the corn was too ripe, it was necessary to soak it before grating.

Late in the fall a whole wagon load of corn was shelled (by hand), sacked and taken in their old Pennsylvania wagon, behind two yoke of oxen, to Lowell, where it was ground into meal. This was a great improvement over the grated meal, especially for bread making purposes, although the grated meal did pretty well for mush.

Butter often sold for 5c a pound; eggs, 5c a dozen, or even less, and there was no regular market for either of these even at these prices.

This condition extended over a great many years. An abundance of goods and food was produced at home, since everything shipped in was high priced. The Keys, and no doubt many of their neighbors, made most of their clothing from wool and flax. Mrs. Key was skilled in this work, which today would be called an art, having learned it when a girl in Virginia, where it was the custom. Beside the clothing, she knew how to make table linen and all kinds of underwear for the household. The men and boys wore jeans and the women and girls wore linsey-woolsey, a cloth of mixed linen and wool. The new garments were worn on Sundays and the last year's garments were used for everyday.

Mr. and Mrs. Key were the parents of sixteen children and raised fifteen of them to manhood and womanhood. By their thrift they owned 2,000 acres of ground at one time in Louisa County. Mr. Key loved frontier life and greatly enjoyed hunting and other sports of the pioneers. Wild game of all kinds was plentiful and oftentimes he would start out with his gun in the early morning and return before breakfast with a fine deer. But he never let pleasure come ahead of duty or business.

The family scattered and little is known of them except Darius, the tenth child. He received his education in a log school house with slab seats, and stayed at home with his parents until 22 years of age, when he bought 160 acres of land from his father for \$800.00. This land was covered with a thick underbrush but he began at once to clear it, grubbing and plowing, and often working until midnight. He improved this land and it was always known as the Darius (or as he was more commonly called, Dunk) Key farm. The writer lived within the sight of these buildings and could often hear their old-fashioned dinner bell that rang before each meal, calling the men, who as a rule did not have a watch, to their meals. They added to their land possessions from time to time until they owned 1200 acres of ground in Wapello and Marshall townships, beside raising and educating four daughters.

Some years ago Mr. and Mrs. Darius Key went to California and their daughters and husbands also left for the west. Mr. and Mrs. Key have passed on. Mrs. Key's maiden name was Miss Maria M. L. Lyman, and she was a daughter of Judge Lyman of Wapello.

The hardships of the George Key family as pioneers were characteristic of the most of the people who first settled in Marshall township at that early date, this being the reason I have told you this pioneer story which I know to be authentic.

Some Of Our Pioneers

Following is the name, the occupation, the name of their home state, and the year they came to Marshall township:

Anderson, Louis, farmer, Indiana, 1864.

Brady, J. A. R., farmer, Indiana, 1852.

Basham, R. J., grocer, Ohio, 1855.
Baldridge, John, farmer, Pennsylvania, 1842.

Churchman, Henry, farmer, Pennsylvania, 1847.

Cowles, Joseph, farmer, Ohio, 1854.
Coulter, R. W., farmer, Pennsylvania, 1843.

Ellis, T. R. J., carpenter, Ohio, 1842.

England, Joseph, farmer, Michigan, 1841.

Freeman, Henry, farmer, New Jersey, 1866.

Humphrey, James, farmer, Ohio, 1853.

Helmick, W. A., farmer, Pennsylvania, 1853.

Hill, Abraham, farmer, Kentucky, 1840.

Havenhill, A. H., wagon maker, Kentucky, 1859.

Jarvis, A. B., farmer, Iowa, 1850.

Key, George, farmer, Indiana, 1835.

McKinley, D., druggist, Ohio, 1856.

Marshall, Joshua, farmer, Virginia, 1836.

Marshall, J. L., farmer, Virginia, 1837.

Murray, J. L., merchant, Pennsylvania, 1855.

Mickey, Joseph, farmer, Ohio, 1845.

Murray, Henry Jr., farmer, Ohio, 1855.

Marshall, D. C., farmer, Virginia, 1842.

Nellis, G. S., blacksmith, New York, 1861.

Nichols, Geo. S., farmer, Pennsylvania, 1842.

Nichols, Wm. T., farmer, Pennsylvania, 1842.

Ross, Thomas, farmer, Ohio, 1855.
Sellers, John, farmer, Virginia, 1839.

Sloan, John, farmer, Ohio, 1866.
Steele, N. R., farmer, Pennsylvania, 1854.

Thompson, J. A., physician, New York, 1854.

Vanhorn, Jesse, farmer, Ohio, prior to 1848.

Whisler, F., farmer, Ohio, 1862.

Our Civil War Soldiers

We must not forget the patriotism shown by the men folks in that early day, nor, must we forget that the wives and daughters were also zealous in their patriotism, for they had many hardships at home, without the help of their soldiers, some of whom never returned.

Among those from this township who fought were: Joseph Allen, Albert Ellis, Edward Griswold, Alexander H. Havenhill, Joseph Higbee, Thomas Holland, William Holland, John Humiston, Abram Hunsicker, William Hunt, Hugh Jones, John LaCornu, Joseph McConahay, George McGraw, Daniel McKay, John L. Marshall, William Marshall, Andrew B. Mewhirter, Henry Murry, Jr., Elijah Trible, James M. Watts, George Tindall, Frederick Hupp, Joseph Murry, George S. Nellis, John Paxson, Thomas K. Ross, Hiram Rutt, William Helmick, John A. Green, James Gregory, W. J. Crammond, James N. Sellers, Josiah Sellers, Newton N. Sellers, Benjamin B. Watts, Erastus Weaver, Robert Wilcox. This list is correct to the best of my knowledge, and hope there are no names omitted.

It is not definitely known that Marshall Township had any representatives in the Spanish-American and Philippine Wars, but following is the list of those who enlisted in the World War from Marshall Town-

ship: Virrel Van Horn, John Boden, Harry Nelson, Bud Jackson, Russel Grim, Chester McConahay, Jack (Adolph) Lihs.

So far as the writer knows, all of our World War soldiers are living, with the exception of Virrel Van Horn, who passed away later at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Van Horn of Washington District.

Some Of Our People

James Higbee, the first white child born in Louisa County, was born in Marshall Township, November 7, 1836, and passed away April 13, 1910, being buried in the Cairo cemetery.

Mr. Higbee was born on his father's farm, known in pioneer days as the Joseph Higbee farm, but to the older ones of today, it is spoken of as the Billy Miller place. Mrs. Miller was Miss Emmarancy Higbee, a sister of James. R. M. Murry now lives on this farm.

Two of Mr. and Mrs. Miller's children started to housekeeping on this farm, E. J. Miller and wife, now of Pandora, Ohio, and J. H. Miller and wife, now of 4700 Toland Way, Los Angeles, California. This, too, was the home of two of our music teachers, Miss Melissa Miller, now Mrs. Charlie Miller of Red Oak, Iowa, and Miss Anna Miller, now Mrs. Schuyler Cutler of Chicago. There were two more sisters in the Miller family, Miss Nancy, now Mrs. James Emery of Los Angeles, Calif., who did very nice hand painting, and Miss Ellen, deceased. She had married Mr. Lee Refern before the Miller family had moved from Danville to the Joseph Higbee farm, which was Mrs. William Miller's girlhood home, Mrs. Miller being an aunt of Mrs. Henry Moody Jr. of Winfield.

Both the Higbee and Miller families were church going people.

The Miller young people often gave special music at Prairie Chapel, the church they attended. They often sang at Oakland church by request. The writer well remembers them singing "The Handwriting on the Wall," at Oakland.

Mrs. Sarah (Sellers) McConnahay of Cairo, is our oldest resident, being 89 in August 1931. She came with her parents from Fayette County, Ohio, in 1856, and has lived in this vicinity most of the time since. She remembers many things about the past, and she cheerfully gave the writer some of the material used in this article. She keeps house with the help of her son Alvin, who also gave some useful information. Mrs. McConnahay is a very interesting conversationalist.

Mr. R. R. Mewhirter is the oldest man in the township. He was born June 18, 1853, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and came to Iowa with his parents when small. He is a highly respected citizen, and has seen the schools and churches develop, having an influence in the growth of both, holding different school offices and being an elder and Sunday School superintendent at the Oakland church. He has been very active, farming up until this year.

Mr. Mewhirter has the distinction of being able to trace his paternal line to the same source as President James Buchanan. He has two sisters,

Miss Abbie Mewhirter and Mrs. Chas. Jaggard, living a mile south of him. Mrs. Jaggard is the owner of a quilt which is over 200 years old, that was made in the Buchanan home.

Mr. Mewhirter also furnished some of this early history.

Mr. Elbert Ellis was our 12th Representative to Des Moines.

Mr. Robert Benton, who owned the farm now occupied by Mr. O. E. Bjork and family, was our 16th Representative to Des Moines.

Hon. H. O. Weaver of Wapello, was our 25th, 26th and 26th extra Representative, to our Capitol. He has also served as United States Internal Revenue Collector, of the fourth district of Iowa, and is prominent also as a lawyer and business man. He was born in Marshall township. It was his grandfather, John Marshall, who was the fourth postmaster at Hope Farm, and the first postmaster of Cairo. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss Mary Elizabeth Marshall, later Mrs. Erastus Weaver, was a charter member of the Prairie Chapel church.

Dr. W. R. Smyth of Morning Sun lived for many years in various parts of Marshall township, with his parents, now deceased, brother Robert, also deceased, and sister Mary Jane, later Mrs. Grant Sellers, who is the mother of (Bessie), Mrs. Mason Smith of Daveyport, (Bertha) Mrs. John Rensberger of Davenport, William, deceased, Charles R., a lawyer in New York City, and Jay Sellers who lives on the home place.

Dr. Smyth taught school in schools of our township, including Cairo and later studied medicine. His wife will be remembered as Miss Myrtle Murry of Cairo, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Murry, old settlers of the community. Mr. Murry, now dead, was an old soldier, a farmer, store keeper and a highly respected citizen. Mrs. Murry is making her home with Dr. and Mrs. Smyth.

Dr. and Mrs. Smyth are the parents of one daughter, Maud, now Mrs. Harold L. Wilson, who has two daughters. They live in the Otter Creek district in a cozy bungalow, a few rods south of Harold's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Wilson.

Many will recall Mrs. (John) Dolly Brady who used to weave rag carpets for people far and near, and some of the women of today, who were then girls, will recall the tiresome task of sewing rags. At one time, Mr. Brady had a sorghum mill where they lived in the Otter Creek district. They were the parents of Mrs. Mary Wilson of Marsh.

Thomas Ross who lived in Franklin district was a member of the school board for years, doing his share toward the development of education.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Partington, who retired last spring and are now living in Cairo, have done well toward motherless children. They raised their own two boys Clyde and Royce, both of whom have married. Royce's wife, who was formerly Miss Clara Werner, a sister of Willie Werner, Elm Grove township and C. B. Werner of Cairo, passed away some time ago.

When Mr. J. L. Murry was fifteen years of age he came with his par-

ents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Murry, Sr., from Ohio. They located in Marshall township on the farm now owned and occupied by John Martin. Mr. Murry helped on the farm, spent several years in the Civil war, returned and married Miss Sarah J. Allen and for years kept store and was post master in Cairo. Mr. and Mrs. Murry raised two children, Bailey of Kansas City and (Lulu) Mrs. Homer Winder of Wapello, at whose home he spent his declining years.

He was a lover of young people and was Sunday school superintendent at the Church of God for forty years.

Many recall Mrs. Esther (Ben) McCann, who was a great church worker in this community. She was excellent help in sickness and other neighborhood needs. She was very refined and was well educated. Not many people know that after she was a married woman and had children, while living in Missouri with her family she taught school successfully governing unruly boys 23 years of age, who had made serious trouble for men teachers who taught before and after her.

She was the mother of Mrs. Will (Mary) Blakely of Custer, Okla., and Mr. J. W. McCann of this vicinity.

Will Johansmeier, Glen Nichols and James Humphrey are our township trustees, and Robert Earnest is the clerk.

Old residents who are gone, used to say that there was a buffalo wallow in the southwestern part of the township.

A spring which is never dry and never freezes over, in winter, on the R. G. Whistler farm, was a watering place for the Indians and their ponies.

Let Us Not Forget That

At every church, store, farm house any place where people congregated, there were hitch posts for the horses.

All of the pioneer women did all of their own baking and sewing.

The brides of those days did not know what a can opener was.

In the '90's a young lady would have one, good skirt and several waists, thus having several changes at a small cost.

Often children were born and raised, in the township who had never been outside of Louisa county until later.

Dear readers of the Beacon: I must thank Hon. H. O. Weaver and Hon. Arthur Springer, of Wapello, and many of my kind friends, for a great deal of the above information.

Wishing you and the Beacon folks another fifty years of success.

Sincerely,
Mrs. R. G. Whistler.

OVER 600 PICTURES TAKEN.

There were over 600 snap shots taken for this issue. Unfortunately some of them were poor exposures and could not be used. Time did not permit a second or third attempt to get them. If your picture is not in here, be cheerful—we'll get it on the next Fiftieth Anniversary Number.



Sherman Neighborhood Was Once Known as Swamp College

In an interview with H. R. Lyons, Oct. 8, 1904, he said, "When I came here there were but three school houses in this vicinity; the Winfield school down on the creek north of town, Round Grove and Swamp college." This more or less establishes the fact that the school house, then known as "Swamp College," and situated on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 12, was built in 1854. Reuben Allen owned that land and was later purchased by H. H. Farr. Today this piece of ground is known as the A. E. Ross farm. A number of the older people in Sherman territory remember that old school house for it served as a machine shed until about thirty years ago.

When schools were redistricted, it appears that the location of Sherman school was changed and has served as its site ever since. The Swamp College known to people today stands just west of the Cotter farm residence. Sherman, as spoken of in this article, is surrounded by the Ita property.

All of this territory was settled much like other sections. Home-steaders procured large areas at \$1.25 per acre. Among them were William Maiden, who owned more than 800 acres, the Cotter, Young, Ross, Potter and Farr families. A. I. Beam, J. B. Harkness, W. R. Harkness, Davis Edgar, Jas. M. Ross were either first settlers on this ground or bought it before the Civil War.

The territory having been settled first in the Virginia Grove neighborhood, more easterners arriving pushed to the west and occupied the ground which was then pretty swampy but now a wealthy section. Before the days of tile an occasional crop was about all farmers expected. The knobs and high spots, which were few

and far between, could be depended upon, and was the settlers' salvation. Tile transformed the Sherman neighborhood into a livable place and now stands as some of the best producing land around here.

Sherman, as it is now learned, enjoyed the distinction of being one of the foremost settled sections. With a school house, much of the public activities had its setting there. The Hon. Washington Mullin taught school at "Swamp College" in the winter of 1862-63. He enlivened the district with exhibitions and established a literary society, which attracted far and wide and held the interest of the people, for these forms of entertainment were about all that people had. It is recalled how overflow crowds were difficult to handle. Once it was necessary to carry out the stove to make room. Folks on the outside opened the lid and piled in the wood and kept warm while flames rolled through its pipe.

It is recalled also by a man now of mature years, who was at that time but a small lad, how Ed Hinkle and Bob Lynn used to thresh throughout that section with an old horsepower machine. Crossing the creeks and sloughs was always a chore. All the horses in the territory would be put to the task of "snaking" the big machine across unbridged streams and swampy places.

As people came into this section in numbers, large tracts of ground were sold off and divided up into smaller farms. Farms have been sold and resold, but a striking part of brief history is the fact that much of the ground is still in the hands of the families who first bought and located there.

That the location of some of this



Paul A. Westerburg, B. D., Pastor
Swedesburg Lutheran Church

Came to Swedesburg just a few weeks ago, although called to the position of Pastor several months ago. A young man of fine appearance, wonderful educational backing, and a leader in his field of endeavor. He was married this past summer. Story of his community and church found on page 60.

ground might be known today, we give a partial list of original or early land owners and those today. William Maiden, now owned by Frank Johnson; Henry Moody Sr., now owned by Wm. Feldman; Ed Young farm now occupied by the Feldman estate; Casper Schenk farm by C. H. Myers; Dr. Potter farm by the Allen estate; E. Roberts farm owned by Chas. Haight; John Willis farm, H. L. Moody; Beam farm now owned by Eva Freeman; Ren. Hutchcroft by Bush Bros.; David Edgar farm by C. H. Myers; Wes Thompson farm by Rolla Cockayne; the L. Bemis placed in the hands of Levi Metzger; Ireal Ross farm by Chas. Moehle; the John Cotter place is owned by Wm. Cummings; the Azel Freeman farm by Mrs. Chas. Miller; R. J. Farr farm by Art Ross; Wm. Cotter farm by Cotter Bros., and the James Cummings farm by C. J. Blakeway.

Sherman had a resident physician back in an early day. Dr. Potter lived where Will Allen now lives, and cared for much of the illness of the community. He had an office in the home. He also farmed.

Sherman is now located in the Winfield Consolidated school district and our children have all the opportunities of any American child, but the memories of those grand old days away back there in the seventies we will live over and over again, wondering all the while if the present generation with their fast moving cars, their picture shows and other modern forms of entertainment, are having as genuine, good and innocent fun as did we when we were young.

A Former Resident.



The Old Beacon Office

How Mount Union Received Its Name

By Mrs. G. F. Shephard



There are two stories relative to the naming of Mt. Union. The forty acres of the original town site is the highest spot in the entire township. The natural water courses flow south into the Big Creek or north into Crooked Creek which accounts for the "Mount." The other story goes like this. In the early days all school districts had names as well as numbers. As soon as there was a school house it was used for all community gatherings. Sunday school and preaching services were held there on the Sabbath. The question came up as to what the name should be. Some wanted it named "Friendship" for the school in Illinois, from which several families had come. Others Mount Carmel for their home school or church. Chief among the latter was Mrs. Sarah Lyons (Aunt Sarah) who kept insisting there be the "Mount" in the name and when the vote was taken the school was called Mount Union. The Union coming because of the union of the different denominations worshiping in the same building together. When the town was laid out in 1876 and a name was wanted, it is claimed that Mr. Powless said, "Let's call it Mount Union."

In the early seventies rumors were heard of a railroad coming north out of Burlington, going through Winfield to Washington. The people were much interested in this project, especially so were Wm. Condon (Uncle Billy) and Wm. Lauder, who worked hard getting the farmers to give the right-of-way and selling stock in the company. The stock was worth 100 dollars a share. This stock did not advance much in price for in after years Geo. King, father of H. G. King, sold his stock for \$5.00 per share. Uncle Billy refused ten dollars for his and still had the original certificate at the time of his death. In the fall of 1875 the railroad was assured, the work being completed as far north as Yarmouth. About this time Geo. Smith, a merchant of Salem, decided to locate in the new prairie town, and in 1876 erected the first store building in the town. It was a two-room building with store in front and living quarters in the rear. The forty acres which composed the site of the town belonged to Wm. Kneen, father of John Kneen, and in 1876 had a small house and a small blacksmith shop on it, which was operated by a man named Buckingham who tried to farm the very wet forty acres at the same time. The buildings stood where the home of L. Oberman is located. Before Geo. Smith had his store completed another was started by W. R. Buchanan and completed the same year. This was a two-story building and the home of

Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan was in the second story. The depot was built in 1876 and Mr. Buchanan was the first agent while Geo. Smith was appointed first postmaster in 1877. The main street of Mount Union extended east of the depot about two blocks. The two stores built in 1876 were both on the north side of the street but separated by a street running north and south. The town did not have a mushroom growth but it had come to stay and in a few years several dwellings and a few other store buildings had been erected. Two stores had been built at the east end of the second block of Main street, both on the north side of the street. One furniture store of John Rose, burned in 1899 and the drug store of Kenyon and Powless was later sold to H. R. Williams and moved to the south side of the street in the block just east of the depot, and used for a hardware store. A large wareroom was added to the west side, the building owned and operated by Raymond Reipe, is still being used for a hardware store. The store building was first built by W. R. Buchanan, was moved north on the lot and a more modern store built by Barn Hilleard, on the corner with a dwelling just west. Dr. Deal came to Mount Union in 1879 and built a dwelling and office at the north end of the street running north and south. He served the town many years before retiring. Another small building between the Deal house and the Buchanan store building was occupied by Dr. Ryder in 1904. All the buildings on this corner except the Deal office were destroyed by fire in 1904. The Hilleard store was replaced by a two-story building. The lower floor is used for a school bus barn and the second story is the Masonic Temple. A hotel was built on the site of the old Buchanan building and is known as "The Union House," operated by Mrs. P. H. Stuck. About the same time the Hilleard store was built another store was erected on the south side of the street just one block east of the depot and was at one time operated by John Scales. C. D. Cleveland owns and operates this store at the present time, having been in the mercantile business in Mount Union since 1908. Mr. Buchanan built a small grain store in 1878 and replaced it with the first elevator in 1884. He built the first and only bank in 1893 and has always held the office of president. A drug store and harness shop were built on the second block east of the depot on the south side of the street. The first druggist was J. A. Mathews who also served as postmaster. C. B. Cornick owns and operates the drug store and holds the office of postmaster at the present time.

The Johnston Brothers were proprietors of the harness shop and one of them, Billy, is doing business in the shop today.

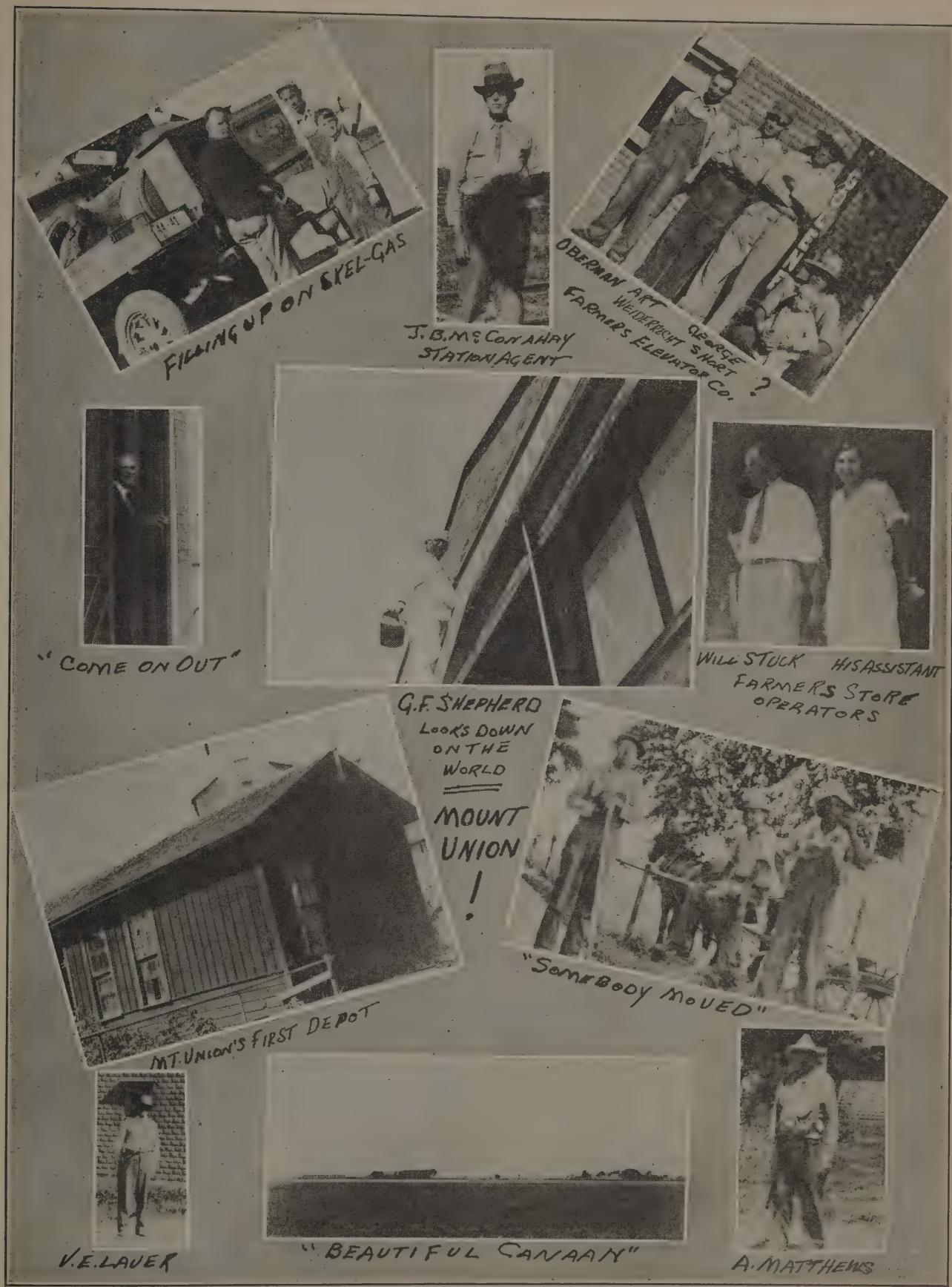
A restaurant was built on the site of the Rose furniture store but burned in 1924 and has never been rebuilt. A barber shop was built in the same block with the Smith store. It burned in 1914, was rebuilt the same year and at the present time is owned and operated by Mr. Fry. The Farmers' Co-operative store bought the original Geo. Smith store, which had been moved back and used as a ware room with a better store room in the front, of D. E. Williams in 1918. This store burned in 1904, thus destroying the first store erected in the town of Mt. Union. A large brick building was erected on the same location in 1905 and Wm. Stuck is its manager.

H. G. King, who owns and operates the lumber and coal yards is a business man of long standing in the town. He operated the hardware store at one time. He sold his elevator business to the farmers when they organized the elevator company in 1904 and this company now owns both elevators and has a mill for grinding stock feed. Art Wederredtch is manager.

G. F. Shephard is Mount Union's painter and decorator, owning a paint store just south of C. D. Cleveland's general merchandise store. Walter Meyer, blacksmith, is in business on the corner across from the depot. Walter learned the blacksmith trade of his father who owned a shop in town from 1883 until his death in 1922.

Mount Union has one garage located east of the Meyer blacksmith shop, which is operated by Walter McCahan.

The town was incorporated in 1904 and W. R. Buchanan was elected mayor. The members of the council were H. G. King, C. B. Cornick, J. A. Mathews, J. A. Clark, A. G. Lietch and Geo. Zion. J. W. Pendry, clerk; W. E. Buchanan, treasurer. W. R. Buchanan served as mayor until 1909 when he refused the office and Robt. Turkington was elected. He served until he sold his business as barber and moved from the town. J. W. Sater finished the term. Henry Eckey was elected in 1913, serving until his death in 1918. H. G. King filled out the rest of that term and was elected in 1919 and served Mount Union as mayor until 1931 when he refused to be re-elected and Geo. Short was elected mayor. The members of the present council are W. J. Meyer, R. E. Reipe, J. B. McConahey, G. F. Shephard, Melvin Hall. C. L. Gibbs, treasurer, W. R. Buchanan, clerk; C. H. Meyer, assessor. The city has electric service and a chemical fire truck. It has more cement sidewalks and street



50 Years Progress in Kitchen Convenience and NOW!



When the first issue of The Beacon was published 50 years ago, women were perfectly satisfied with the old-fashioned, unsightly and cumbersome wood or coal stove for cooking. As a matter of fact, this seemingly crude method was a distinct improvement over the means used by women of a generation or two before. These past fifty years have seen remarkable changes for the better in modernizing the kitchen, without a doubt.

Now, it is possible for every kitchen to be equipped with real natural gas fuel—SKELGAS, and the most modern, up-to-date kitchen range in the style and color wanted. It isn't necessary to live in town to enjoy this convenience either, because SKELGAS comes in handy steel cylinders, easily transported—anywhere.

SKELGAS—nature's perfect fuel—may be used for cooking, lighting, ironing and water heating. If you are not familiar with SKELGAS, come to our store today and let us show you what SKELGAS can do for your home. Try it yourself. See how simple it is to operate, how easy to use, and notice the absolute absence of dirt and smoke. We know you'll be delighted with the conveniences of SKELGAS.

FARMERS ELEVATOR COMPANY

MT. UNION, IOWA

crossings than any town of its size in the state. Philip Dohrmann, street commissioner, keeps the streets in as fine a condition as it is possible to keep dirt streets. It stands for law and order, and its citizens are always ready to back any worthwhile project. It went over the top in the Liberty Loan and gives generously to any and all good causes such as the sale of Health Seals or other Red Cross work.

How Canaan Township Was Named

The Iowa Wesleyan College at Mt. Pleasant was founded in the early forties by the Methodist denomination. The settlement of the prairie township began in 1848 and many of the young men studying for the ministry pre-empted land in the section and because of this it was called Canaan. In the early days the settlers did not find the land "flowing with milk and honey" but today, according to Bradstreet, it is the most productive land in the great state of Iowa. There is less waste land in Canaan than in any other township in the state. There being but one small tract of natural timber in the whole township which lays in the southwest corner.

Lodges

Canaan Masonic Lodge was organized in 1920 with Oscar Eckey, Worshipful Master. Willis Chrisinger is the present Worshipful Master. The Lodge has a membership of sixty-five. The Eastern Star Chapter was organized in 1921. Mrs. Alma Eckey was Worthy Matron. Mrs. Pearl Carlson is the Worthy Matron at the present time. They have a membership of one hundred.

The Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in 1923. Mrs. Louella Chrisinger was selected the first President. Mrs. Leona Flayhardt is president at the present time. They have forty members.

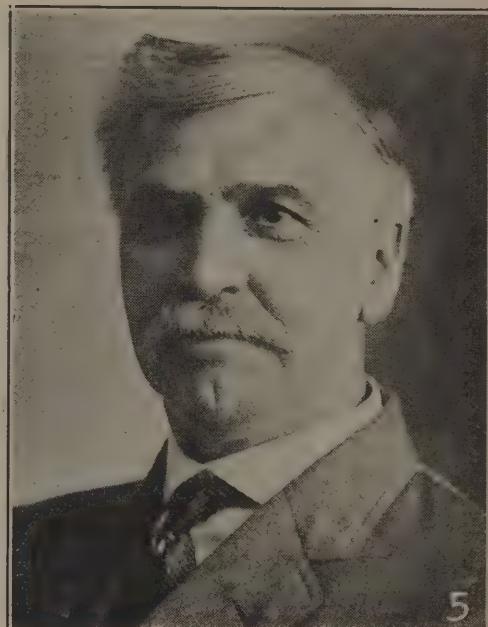
Churches

The people of the community united in holding services on Sunday in the school house. The first minister was W. Hudelson of the Protestant Methodist denomination. The first church was built in 1880 and was still a M. P. Church but was purchased afterward by the Baptists who, weak in numbers to begin, have kept the church in good condition all these years. The church was remodeled in 1914 when Rev. C. A. Droz was pastor. Rev. Winfrey is the present pastor. There is a membership of seventy.

The Methodist church was built in 1894 and the first pastor to serve in the church was Rev. Chew. The M. E.'s had held services in the homes and other ministers had served them before the church was built. It was remodeled in 1914 when Rev. Barends was pastor. Rev. Cox is the pastor at the present time. They have a membership of 127.

Schools

One of the first important questions on the minds of these early settlers was the education of their children and in the early seventies a one-room school was built on the northwest corner of Section 12 in Canaan township. Millie Kenyon was the first teacher. Some years later as the community became more thickly settled a larger school house was needed and the old building was moved one block east and across the street south and made into a dwelling which is



No. 1—Dick Meyer's blacksmith shop. He came from Germany and began working in this shop in 1883. The shop still belongs to his widow. Left to right: Dick Meyer, Harry, Walter, Wm. Flaar, Carl. No. 2—Store owned by Parn Hillard. From left to right: Walter Buchanan, John Scales, John Kenyon, Vern Hillard, Parn Hillard, Dave Johnston. Burned in 1904. No. 3—First elevator, owned and operated by W. R. Buchanan. No. 4—W. R. Buchanan in 1876. No. 5—W. R. Buchanan at the present time. No. 6—The old livery stable; reading from left to right, Greely Crossen, John Bennage, Fred Meyer, Walter Meyer, Melvin Hall Joe Gilleard. No. 7—Store of John Scales, owned and operated today by C. D. Cleveland. From left to right: Hawkins, editor of Mount Union Register, Frank Johnston, John Scales, Ralph Parrot. The boys: Lloyd Obermann, Walter Buchanan, Darwin Williams.



No. 1—The students attending in the first school house ever erected in Mount Union, during the first term; house still stands but has been remodeled into a dwelling, owned by Glenn Featherby. No. 2—Baptist church. This church was built as a union church. The deed had to be made out to someone and as there were more M. P. than Baptists, it was recorded as an M. P. Church. It was afterwards purchased as a Baptist church and is still standing on the same grounds. No. 3—Methodist church as it was built. No. 4—Arch on Main Street the year that Mt. Union celebrated the Fourth of July, 1910. No. 5—A group of the first autos in Mount Union. Taken in front of A. Clark's General Merchandise store. No. 6—Street scene looking north from Main Street. No. 7—Ball team of 1908-09. Top row: Fred Walker, Darwin Williams, Elmer Cornick, Burnard Williams. Second row: Dwight McMaken, Alfred Rasmus, Frank Gorham; manager, Walter Buchanan. Bottom row: Joe Gilleard, Bill Stone, Chas. Rasmus. No. 8—Second school of Mount Union.

occupied at the present time. A two-story frame building was erected on the same lot as the old school house. In the summer of 1910 when more room was needed for educational purposes two rooms were added, one finished for a class room and three teachers employed, a few years extra courses were added and the school had a ten-year course. The other room was finished and four teachers employed. In 1917 and 1918 talk of consolidation was heard. In 1918 the Mount Union District consolidated with Fairview and Sheridan in Canaan, Washington in Des Moines county and Frog Pond in Scott township and work was begun on a large brick building. The fall of 1918 and the spring of 1919 the children were conveyed to and from school in horse drawn busses. Six teachers were employed this year. Miss Marion Todd of Burlington, was the superintendent. In order for the school to be an accredited school more ground must be had. It was purchased adjoining the school ground on the east and work begun on the new building. In the fall of 1919 the new building was ready when school opened in September. This building is a two-story structure with basement. The basement is fitted with a gym, boys and girls showers, Manual Training and Home Economic rooms. The first floor contains the four class rooms for the grades. The second floor has the assembly room, Superintendent's office, library and four class rooms. Nine teachers are now employed. Mr. Tracy is the superintendent at the present time. It was only a short time after the five districts consolidated that District No. 3 in Canaan asked to join the consolidated district. Now the children go from home to school and back in five motor busses. The school is well equipped and takes part in all school activities of both county and district.

Sketches

There are so many worthy people in Mount Union but there is space to mention only a few. E. J. Gibbs is the oldest citizen of Mount Union. He bought forty acres of unimproved land one mile east of Mount Union in Des Moines county in 1868 for ten dollars an acre. He hired it broke and rented it until 1872 when he came here to live. He bought the forty just south of his first purchase which had a house on it. He went back east, to New York state, for his wife in 1881. This worthy couple experienced the trials of pioneers. They moved into town in 1904. They have watched the town grow. Mr. Gibbs hauled the first load of rock, from east of Morning Sun, which went into the foundation of the first church built in Mount Union. This couple celebrated its golden wedding in 1931 and were guests of the members of this church, some of them being members at the time it was built. He is the only man living in this community and possibly in the state who bought land for ten dollars an acre who is still living and who still owns the land.

W. R. Buchanan is another outstanding figure in Mount Union because of his long residence here. He was the first writing teacher who gave lessons at night, as was the custom in days of long ago, in the school house both winters of 1874 and '75. He was the depot agent, the first grain deal-

H. G. King

Dealer in

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Cement Sand
Screen Doors and
Windows

All Kinds of
Building Material

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A good time to re-roof with AMBLER Asbestos shingles at the lowest prices for years and will last a lifetime.

All kinds of good coal in season.

American fence and steel posts.

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Thanking you for past patronage and soliciting your further requirements.

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W. R. Buchanan, President
H. G. King, Vice President
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MT. UNION, IOWA

4%
on Time Certificates

4%
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Will act as Trustee or
Executor of your Estate

YOUR PATRONAGE
SOLICITED

er, the first banker and the first mayor. His wife was a native of Canaan township, Miss Mary Scales. Their first child, a son, Walter Buchanan, was born in Mount Union just fifty years ago and is the only person who has lived continuously in the town that long. Walter began work in the bank with his father when just a boy and is cashier at the present. He has been township clerk since 1912 and has taken his father's place as secretary of the school board for the last two years.

Adolph Mathews is another old timer, coming with his father to Canaan in an early day when one could go across country without bothering about turning corners. There were no roads and few fences, if any. He helped haul the lumber, with which the first store was built, from Mount Pleasant. The forty acres which comprised Mount Union had been broken up the fall before and nothing done in the spring of 1876. He says it produced the finest crop of cockleburrs that ever was. It isn't possible to find just one burr in the whole township now. His home was in the "Old Boat House," a well remembered landmark. There were no groves of trees and their view was unobstructed no matter which way they looked. He tells of seeing the men at work on the first school house ever built in Mount Union.

L. Oberman is the stock buyer of this section of the country. He has bought and shipped stock for more than 42 years. Mr. and Mrs. Oberman have lived in their present home since 1891.

There are many more whom I would like to tell about but space is limited. It has been very interesting to talk with you all and I am glad the Beacon assigned the task of collecting this history to me. I have tried to cover the stories as they were told to me and have done my best to get all dates as near right as possible.

Township

When the hardy pioneers pushed westward into Iowa the land near the streams and in the timbered sections was settled first because the early settlers felt they must have logs with which to build their homes, wood for fuel and water to use, ready at hand. It was not until 1848 that the first settlement was made in the prairie section of Iowa in what is now known as Canaan township. A Mr. Lawrence left England, with his bride of a few weeks, for America. They crossed in a sailing vessel and after six weeks spent on the water landed at New Orleans. They came up the river as far as Burlington. There they bought of the government a half section of land in Section 33 in the new prairie township which at that time was without a name. They paid \$1.50 an acre for the land. They went as far as New London where they stayed until their little home was built. Their nearest neighbor on the south was about three miles away, to the west nine miles, to the north fourteen and east six or seven. The two daughters, Ellen and Emily, who are still living on part of the original farm their father purchased from the government, tell very interesting stories of the early days here. They spoke of attending church on Sunday in New London and walking there and back. They spoke of the

(Continued on page 94.)

Farmers Co-Operative Exchange

MOUNT UNION, IOWA

Established in 1918

AN ORGANIZATION OF
140 STOCKHOLDERS
Buying and
Marketing

Farm Produce and General Merchandise

Home owned and conducted by a board of nine directors elected annually from this community and interested in better living conditions here at home.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

A good place to market your PRODUCE AND CREAM. We buy and sell for cash.

W. H. Stuck, Mgr.

G. F.

SHEPHARD Mount Union, Iowa Painter & Paper Hanger



Dealer in

LEAD, OIL, GLASS and PAINTS

of all kinds

WALL PAPER and
WINDOW SHADES
SPECIAL ORDER.



Changes in Land Ownership South of Swedesburg

By
Will Woline



This story should date back fifty years, but not having knowledge of events that far back, I shall endeavor to give the history of the residents moved there from Swedesburg. Of as they were some thirty years ago.

The farm where Carl Anderson now lives was then owned by his father, C. J. Anderson who, with his family, moved there from Swedesberg. Of this family, two have passed the great divide, C. J. and his daughter, Mabel.

The next farm is where O. F. Lundquist lives and here, John (Klondike) Johnson resided for a short time.

The G. T. Anderson farm was first owned by Gust's parents, who, with his youngest brother, have passed on from this home.

Con Spangler now lives on the Axel Anderson farm, where Mr. Anderson lived for many years. Mr. Anderson raised a family of five girls here, the eldest of whom passed away many years ago.

The farm where Lloyd Peterson now lives was then owned by Ed. Lauger. The Lauger family was one of the happiest this writer ever visited. Mr. Lauger always had a kind word for the young people, which seemed to give them encouragement to go out and do things a little better. Sickness and death has entered this family and taken away three of the six children, Carl, Helen and Lela.

The farm, occupied at present by L. W. Canby, was then owned by our political warhorse, C. J. Anderson, who has done a great deal politically to get the right men into office. Mr. Anderson retired to Swedesburg several years ago. His wife died soon afterward.

The farm where this writer now lives was then owned by Mrs. Christina Johnson, who reared her three children to manhood and womanhood. Her two sons, Elmer and Fred, died while in the prime of life, just nine weeks apart. Just recently, their mother also passed away.

Next is the old Abrahamson farm where Frank and his mother lived. Frank has moved away and his mother died several years ago. All that is left to show that a house ever stood on this farm is the pit that is the remains of the cellar.

The most progressive farmer in this neighborhood is H. C. Foster, whose farm is owned by his father, now a resident of Mt. Pleasant. For many years Charles Foster lived on this farm, bringing up a family of four children; his only daughter passed away about fifteen years ago.

Just across the road from the Foster farm is the old Fridolph place. At present no one occupies the house as the farm is now owned and operated by Charles Hultquist. The Fridolpahs passed to their reward many years ago.

Now we come to Liberty Corner where the Liberty school house used to stand. Many people of this community received their education at this school and it was considered a very good one in its day.

Just to the east of this corner is the old Lauger homestead where Alex Lauger resided for many years. Mr. Lauger was another of those men who are always jolly, never grow old and always have something to say to the young people. Both Mr. Lauger and his youngest daughter, Bessie, have passed away.

West of Liberty Corner is the Magnus Nelson home which is tenanted by Carl Carlson, Mr. Nelson having retired to Swedesburg.

North of Liberty Corner is the old Tolander farm where Albert Tolander, together with his parents, resided for many years. After the death of Albert's parents, the farm was sold and Mr. Tolander is now living with his son-in-law.

On up the road is the old Sam Peterson farm where Olaf Erickson now lives, and then we enter "The Little White Town with the Big Brown Church."

HOW MOUNT UNION RECEIVED ITS NAME

(Continued from page 92.)

low prices of farm products now and then, telling of butchering hogs and hauling the meat to Burlington and selling it for 1½ cents per pound. They told of the prairie grass being as high as a horse's back and how a circuit rider became lost on the prairie because there were no landmarks and every way one looked it was just the same, prairie grass and more prairie grass. He heard the sound of chopping and following that sound came to the little home of the Lawrences. They spoke of there not being even a gooseberry bush or any kind of a shrub on the whole prairie. All of the groves and trees around the farm houses today were set there by the first owners.

Other early settlers of Canaan were Corkills in 1849, followed in the succeeding years by Kneens, Kenyons, Lees, Chrissingers, Gilyearns, Scales, Lyons, Bairds, Gorhams Powless, Wicks and Eckeyes, Mr. Eckey being the first settler to use tile on his prairie farm. Just across the line north, in Scott, we find Lauders, Services, Kings and Condons, who settled here in 1856 buying their land from the government for \$4.50 and \$6.62½ per acre. The first postoffice in Canaan township was called Cotton Grove and was located in various farm houses along the road now known as the New London-Winfield road. Wm. Kneen, father of John Kneen, was one of the early postmasters when he owned the farm now belonging to Victor Lauer. Years later the office was moved to the "Canaan Store" in Section 28 which for many years was a landmark for travelers. In 1877 the postoffice was moved into Mount Union because of carrying the mail by train. Before, it had been carried by horse from New London or Mt. Pleasant.



MORT HOBART G. A. R. POST

Top Row—Wm. Bashford, John Babcock, John Barr, Joseph Hobart, Wm. Harkness, Elias G. Jackson, Wm. Ball. Second Row—John Cook, Peter Courter, James H. Patterson, Alex Wiley, John Minteer, Alcide Latta, Thos. Innis. Third Row—W. P. Dunnahoo, Sam A. Clark, W. B. Matthews, W. S. Browning, E. C. Hinkle, Thos. Rhodes, Lewis Hilyear, L. B. Pierce, T. C. Rittenhouse, J. L. Renshaw.

Winfield Lumber Company

W. L. HOLDEN, Manager

WINFIELD : : IOWA



The Winfield Lumber Company is one of the solid institutions of this community.

The yard was established 31 years ago under the management of W. L. Holden. There have been several changes in ownership during the 31 years, and in January, 1931, we purchased the Home Lumber Company plant and stock and moved our stock from the M. & St. L. tracks to the C. B. & Q. road, combining the two stocks. We have a very complete line of building material, wire, fence, steel posts, paint and as good a stock of coal as can be had.

We can furnish any amount of lumber from one piece to a car-load. We feel that there is not a better equipped yard in any community to care for the community needs than the Winfield Lumber Company; our help are all experienced men and study the needs of their customers, and always glad to help plan their building needs.

W. L. Holden as manager has been in the lumber business in Winfield for over thirty years. He knows lumber, knows his customers and they know him.

V. L. Estle, assistant manager and bookkeeper, has had several years experience in retail lumber business and is thoroughly posted in the paint and coal business as well as the lumber. Harvey Huffman knows lumber, paint and coal, and is an expert truck driver. You are surprised how quick he can load the truck and get to your place and unload it just where you want it.

We are here to work for the town and community in any and all of its interests, always ready to help in worthy causes and do our part in helping to keep Winfield one of the best towns in the state. We solicit the patronage of the community in the various lines we handle, and will always keep prices in line with the wholesale markets.

Marsh Has Interesting History Back of It

By Gerald Cornic



Marsh, a little village of twenty-four inhabitants, today includes a depot, stockyards, elevator, garage, grocery store and six dwelling houses.

In the year 1881 the M. & St. L. railroad was surveyed and grading begun, but because of insufficient funds, work was stopped and all men sent home without pay. The project was resumed the following year and by 1883 Marsh was organized, with a box car as a depot. A dump then went up, to be used in handling and shipping grain, being erected by Bryant and Rittenhouse with Dave Brown, also station agent, as its manager. A store was then built by Mr. Packwood and Moses Chilson and this building is now employed as a garage by Paul Cornic. This small building, erected in the midst of a corn field, since all land at that time was in grain, was soon enlarged.

In order for the settlement to have a postoffice it was necessary that it be named. With this thought in mind, Ed McClurkin made a visit to the J. J. Hill home. During the course of the conversation, McClurkin inquired the maiden name of Mr. Hill's mother and being told that it was Martha Marsh Green, chose the middle appellation to indicate the town. Until 1925, the post office was in the store, but that year it was removed and Marsh was placed on the Winfield Rural Route No. 3.

The oldest house in the community is the one owned by the Elevator Co., which had Mr. Packwood as its first occupant.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized and built in 1894 and dedicated in June, 1895. The church is still in excellent condition and has been in use continually since its erection. A few years ago a basement was dug under it. Rev. G. V. Wilson is the present minister.

The second house built in Marsh was the present Pearl Cornic home, which was erected by William Hunge who, with Sime Bice, was the second owner of the store. The next establishment was a blacksmith shop, built and operated by a Mr. Mayo, the up-stairs being used as a barber shop. Two of the barbers of this shop who are still well-known residents of this section were Nelse Ross and Elza Crawford.

About 1901 was built an implement shed with an addition on the east side of it for a chicken house. He sold implements and also hired a number from this vicinity to pick chickens.

Two dumps and two elevators have been built here, the first three having burned. The fourth, which still stands, was built by Beck and McClurkin and was purchased from them

in 1906 by the farmers of this community, being known since that time as the Marsh Farmers Elevator Co.

In the spring of 1913 Lewis Dold moved into the new store building, across the street from the old structure and, in the fall, constructed a house just east of the store. Walter Cornic then remodeled the old store building to serve as a garage and, after running it for a year, sold it to his brother Pearl, who has operated it ever since. The implement building was purchased by James Chilson in February, 1915 and moved to his farm. The blacksmith shop, owned by Lewis Dold with Mr. Grandstaff as the smithy, was burned in 1914.

The store building is now owned by Gleed Dold of Copdock, Ia., J. S. Harned being the merchant. The Dold property was purchased by C. M. Bolon and is still his residence.

On December 24, 1920, the Marsh consolidation was organized, including the Liberty, Mid-Prairie, Washington and Franklin districts. Ed Cummings was president of the school board for nine years, Martin Meeker succeeding him last spring, J. W. Crawford has been secretary for the full length of consolidation. The present officers are: President, Martin Meeker; directors, Harley Butcher, Lincoln Coon, Raymond Cummings and Cecil Grim; secretary, J. W. Crawford; treasurer, S. S. Crawford.

Marsh has a good ranking as a shipping place, one factor being Samuel Baird, one of the largest stock owners in the state, who resides near here and ships largely from this point.

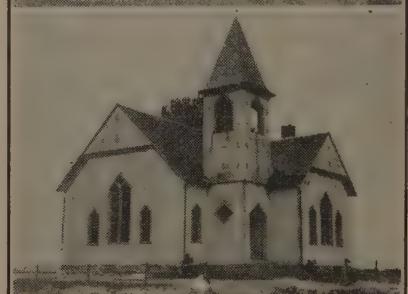
One of our most respected and oldest residents, J. J. Hill, remembers Marsh from its beginning and has been very instrumental in supplying us with information for this copy.

Tom Bell has the distinction of having lived at his present home all his life. Howard Hill shared this with him until he moved to his new home. Mr. Joe Harris, another old resident has lived 57 years on his farm just south of here.

Three homes of this vicinity have burned during the past nine years, two of which have been rebuilt. Mrs. Wilson erected a new home in the west part of town and Howard Hill constructed a modern bungalow across from the church.

The earlier settlers who were in Liberty and Mid-Prairie districts were John Stafford, the older Peels and Parsons in the south part; Joseph Merchant and Samuel Orr, where Tracy Crawford now lives; Thomas Bell, Sr., where Thomas, Jr., now resides; William and John Leyman, where Liberty school now stands; Chilsons across the tracks from

Marsh where Joseph Campbell lives; Finley Cornelius, who lived on the present John Willis farm; Jacob Miller, who owned what is now the Sam Baird farm; William Mulligan, who occupied the present Scot Hewitt farm; Currigan Dryden, who lived on the Martin Meeker and Owens farms; Arthur Bevens, whose home was the present Aronhalt place; John Craw-



No. 1—One of the Marsh Consolidated schools. No. 2—Street scene. No. 3—Another school. No. 4—The Church. No. 5—Street scene.

Settlers Couldn't Agree on Name for Morning Sun

An inspiration is often the making of a great idea, as in the case of naming the town of Morning Sun. Back in the fifties enough settlers had gathered together to form a town, and the first limits had been laid out, but the citizens could not agree on a name for their new town. Cicero Hamilton, who lived in the brick house now occupied by Mrs. Augusta Curran, had a couple oxen which broke out one night and wandered away. He aroused some neighbors in the early dawn and instituted a search for the lost animals. Henry C. Blake, another prominent man of the settlement, was with him when they found the oxen near where Sharon church now stands. They sat down to rest and while waiting, talked of a name for the new town. The argument was waxing warm when the sun peeped over the horizon and a great and glorious idea hit Blake. "I've got it" he cried. "There's the sun just coming up. Let's name our town Morning Sun. That's something new". And so the name of Morning Sun was adopted and the petition for incorporation was filed in 1867, on June 3d. J. C. Brown was elected the first mayor in August of that year.

The original town of Morning Sun included a rectangle from where J. B. Owens now lives east to where the present city hall stands; south to the John Vertrees corner, west and north to finish the rectangle. This plot was laid out by Cicero Hamilton in 1851.

The earliest settler in this community was believed to be Jonathan Harkeman, from Ohio, a blacksmith and inventor. He settled here and plied his trade, making the first diamond plow after his shop was opened. W. P. Brown followed Harkeman and was one of the influential figures in the early growth of this community. He settled on a farm east of the old Vertrees place, which is still standing across the road from Bryant's pond. He opened a store in the front part of his house and this is believed to be the first store in Louisa county.

Later he moved to a building where the State Bank now stands and opened another store and postoffice in the front of his home. His son, I. C. Brown opened the first school in a log house which is still standing on the H. C. Brown property in northwest Morning Sun. The first regular school house in Morning Sun stood where Frank Jarvis now lives and was built of red brick.

The first postoffice in this vicinity was opened at "Virginia Grove," on the Iowa City road west of town. This was abandoned and later all mail was brought in once a week from the Linton postoffice, which was a mile south of where Newport is today. This post office, which was a mile This post office was on a stage road from Burlington to Wapello.

Morning Sun grew rapidly after the first survey. Brown's addition in April, 1855, and Wilson Griffin's addition in December, 1855, completed the first expansion. Then followed Brown's second addition in 1859, Cicero Hamilton's addition, Josiah Vertrees addition in 1870, Marshall's addition in 1873, Marshall's second addition in 1875, Harriett Nixon's addition, Morning Sun Station 1870, East Morning Sun 1870, Samuel Reid's addition in 1873, Samuel Hamilton's addition in 1873, Wilmering's addition in 1874, W. T. Vetre's addition in 1895, Nancy Wilson's addition in 1892, Hayes' addition in 1899, and several sub-divisions followed in the order named.

Publisher Is Appreciative of Co-operation Given Him

The publisher is appreciative of all the help and assistance given him in preparing and publishing this Fiftieth Anniversary book. To those who spent much time in assembling data about their towns and neighborhood and then writing the story for publication, we want them to know that their efforts made this souvenir possible. Naturally we feel greatly indebted to them. To the advertiser—he's the boy that has the interests of his community at heart and through his contribution will see this locality heralded throughout the world, for that's where the Beacon will travel. Particularly do we compliment them upon their good judgment in seeing ahead of immediate returns on their investment, and their liberality in helping to pay the cost of this book.

Perhaps there are too many kindly remarks contained in the Souvenir about the Beacon. We assure you that such expressions will not go to our heads.

Our only regret is that our good old Dad is not alive to read what other people think of him.

THE PUBLISHER.

HISTORY OF MARSH (Continued from Page 96)

ford, who owned the Arthur Aronhalt farm, Cornetevius Aronhalt, who lived on the Roy Ping property; Andy Thompson lived on the farm which J. W. Bice now owns; William Crawford, who occupied the Sidney Crawford place; Dr. James Crawford owned the present B. M. Chilson farm; Jake Riggle, who had the James Gawthrop property; B. F. Fish lived on the place where James Chilson resides; John LeCarn lived where H. C. Hill now holds property.

Five houses in this district have been torn down and all the early settlers have gone. At the time first mentioned, there were 920 acres of open prairie.

Farmers Union Exchange

P. L. ERICKSON
Manager

Groceries Meats Dry Goods Hardware

STAR BRAND All Leather Work Shoes

—We Buy— Eggs, Poultry and Cream

Your Patronage Will Be
Appreciated.

Olds Phone 46-21.

Swedesburg, Iowa

Sheridan Was Treeless Prairie Eighty Years Ago

By Lela Fern Croson Mason



To us of this younger generation it seems impossible that only eighty years ago this vast, rich township of Canaan was a treeless prairie. But the pioneer settlers were doubtful of the wisdom of settling here because of the danger of prairie fires, lack of protection from the cold winters by trees and hills and the possibility that the flatness of the land would drown out their crops—but since the beginning of time man has sought adventure and so it was with our great pioneer ancestors. Therefore we find that about 1855 our little community was first settled.

Among those sturdy pioneers we find such names as William Kneen, William Lusk, Thomas and Edward Kenyon, William Patterson, Hugh Gibson, Timothy Houck, Dennis Buckingham, Frank Campbell, J. Gregg, Mr. Dolberg and Mr. Talmans and possibly others.

In 1857, Wm. Kneen, father of our neighbor and friend, John Kneen, settled where Artie Lauer now lives. The new home was 20x24 ft. in size and here Mr. Kneen remained until 1869, when he moved to Mt. Pleasant. But in the spring of 1872 he again returned to his farm. It was while Mr. Kneen was living in Mt. Pleasant, in 1871, that he hauled the lumber for the Sheridan school house. The records of this little school are hard to find and although the writer is not sure of the first teacher, it is known that Mr. Kneen taught in this school after returning to the farm.

Wm. Lusk lived on what is now known as the Fricke corner. This place had a small one-room house and a small stable. Mr. Lusk at one time owned several hundred acres of land in Iowa. Timothy Houck lived where Jay Canby now lives and Edward Kenyon lived on the east side of the road from the Houck's. Demis Buckingham lived where Carl McAllister now lives and J. Gregg lived on what is now known as the Williams' place. The Talmans were early pioneers who came here in 1865 and settled where the Barclays now live. The Dolberg family lived on what is known as the Alberson farm and the Frank Campbell family lived on what is now the Mason farm.

How swiftly the years roll by, and yet how long ago that eighty years seems to us of this younger generation. Little can we realize that our present roads, fences, telephones, rural delivery, etc., were not here as now. The Thomas Kenyon family lived on the 80 acres that is now a part of the Mason estate and as the writer and her husband have farmed over the spot where the old homestead was, we have often asked each other, "why did the old settlers always build

back in the fields?", but I have been informed since looking up this early history that this old homestead was on a road, possibly the only road through here at that time. This road ran diagonally across country and was then known as the Muscatine, Wapello, Mt. Pleasant road. The northwest corner of Sheridan cemetery years afterward still contained the ruts made from this road.

Sheridan cemetery was located across from the Milt Hunt home, where Charlie Fricke now lives. Edward Kenyon was the first person buried in this cemetery in the year, 1871. It was at this funeral that the hearse was used for the first time in the Sheridan neighborhood. And we are informed by one who accompanied the driver of this hearse, that this driver swore considerably because they had to have a hearse driven away out in the country from Mt. Pleasant. Just think, what was then a long, hard drive is now only a fifteen minutes auto run for the grandchildren of those dear old pioneers.

These facts gathered about events of eighty years ago, have brought us to about the year of 1875. The little town of Mt. Union was laid out in November of the year 1876, I believe with such early settlers as Milton Hunt, Frank Crawford, Lewis Hileary, Adolph Fricke, Sayers and many others.

As before mentioned, the Hunts lived where Charlie Fricke now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt came here, we might say, as bride and groom, having been married January 10, 1877 near Morning Sun, where both were born. And in March of that same year they moved to the new home which they had built and which they occupied for twenty-seven years. To this union three children were born, Nell, now Mrs. Ed Gereke, Burlington; Walter, a merchant, Aurora, Ill., and Milton Ray who passed away in early childhood. The last years of life for this happy couple were spent in Aurora, Mrs. Hunt passing away in February 1922, and Mr. Hunt, December 1, 1930.

Frank Crawfords moved in where the Houck's had lived. Mr. Crawford was president of the Sheridan school board for several years after 1885. Members of this worthy family now live in California.

Mr. Adolph Fricke lived where Wm. Lusk had lived and this place is still in the Fricke name. Mr. and Mrs. Fricke are now living in Mt. Pleasant and they have two sons, Henry and Charlie still in the Sheridan district, and a daughter, Mrs. Nesbitt of Mt. Pleasant.

And now back to the Sheridan school. As before stated, this school

was built in 1871 or 1872, and for many years before Canaan chapel was erected Sunday school and church services were held in this building. It was also noted for its splendid Literary society which was well attended. Many have passed through this house of learning and interesting facts are noted, one of which was that Mr. Adolph Fricke, his son Charlie and Charlie's son, Myron, all have attended Sheridan school. The old school house was destroyed by fire on the night of November 24, 1916. Miss Lela Jarvis was the teacher at that time and the school board included Sam Rasmus, Harry McAllister, Roy Davey, Charlie Tomkinson and Robert N. Jones. Sheridan was never again rebuilt and is now a part of the Mt. Union Consolidated school district. The telephone and rural mail made their advent into this district about the beginning of the twentieth century.

And still time rolls on and we find new names and faces, and now, over what was at one time a wild prairie where roamed Indian and buffalo, we find fine homes and waving fields of golden grain, due to the effort of those early pioneers. And may we ever cherish in our hearts, for them, a fond recollection.

And now to those of you who have read this article, I, as the writer, have tried to sketch for you a large picture of that which I know very little and only through the eyes of others. If I have failed to mention some of you or yours, or been mistaken in dates or names, please dear pioneers, know that I am sincerely sorry. And now I have left the best until the last. As a young girl I knew Nell Hunt Gereke and I took the liberty of asking her if she would write a poem for old times' sake, and this is her reply. "I am happy to have a part in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Winfield Beacon, which from my earliest recollection was a household word in our family, my father, Milton G. Hunt, being, I believe, one of its initial subscribers and a personal friend of both Messrs. Hinkle and Stinson." N. H. G.

And I know her many friends will join me in thanking her for the beautiful words dedicated to the schoolmates of Sheridan No. 2.

Respectfully dedicated to the schoolmates of dear old Sheridan No. 2, by Nell Hunt Gereke.

"SCHOOL DAYS"

When memory takes me back again,
To my childhood's happy home,
The orchard and the meadow,
And the fields I used to roam;
The quiet lake behind the hill,
And the cool and shady nook,
Below the kitchen garden,

Where ran a peaceful brook;
There we as little children played,
With fleets of paper boats,
And merry childish laughter
Filled the air with silvery notes,
And could I ask the gods of fate
For just one day of pleasure,
I would, "to be a child again",
Those days I fondly treasure.
The school house just across the road,
Where we gained early knowledge,
And dreamed of future happy days,
When we would finish college;
Professional inscriptions,

We saw in the halls of fame,
With so many letters added
One scarce recognize the name;
It seemed to us a trifle
Growing up and being great,—
But time did not deal kindly,
Or mayhap, it has been fate,
Leastwise we've missed our calling
Today we're quite the same
Just traveling life's journey,
With no extras to our name;
But memories still linger,
Like old songs we love to hear,
And friendships grow the sweeter

With every passing year;
The joys we shared together there,
The sorrows we passed through,
Are jewels in the golden chain
That link us fast to you;
Tho time has wrought its changes,
And tinged our locks with gray,
Still, little girl and boy land—
Seems, not very far away,
For childhood wove the garlands,
And time has sealed the ends
And aeons hence, tho scattered—
We are Schoolmates,—Neighbors,—
Friends.



Wapello Site Obtained from the Indian Chief of that Name

By Mrs. Guy Wiley

Wapello is located on the west bank of the Iowa river, on land originally obtained from the Indians and is named after the noted Indian chief. It was said that one white man paid another one \$2,000, for a claim on which to build a "great town."

The town was laid out by John Gililand, county surveyor, and the plat was certified by him May 6, 1839 although an earlier record January 17, 1837 for the plat of "Wappelow" was made. The lots were 74 feet in width by 148½ in length, and the streets were made to run parallel with the course of the river as it ran then, and hence, they are not exactly north and south.

Some of the original town of Wapello and of the England's addition to the north, has been taken away by the river.

January 18, 1838, the Wisconsin legislature established the county seat at lower Wapello, and in January, 1839 the territorial legislature of Iowa directed that an election be held to name a county seat. This was held in March, 1839. Wapello won with a majority of fifty-six votes over Harrison and Fredonia.

The first brick court house was completed June, 1840. It seems the county did not have the money to pay for the building, and gave an obligation to N. J. and C. M. Ives to pay twenty per cent interest on the amount due for erecting the courthouse, being \$1300. It may also be interesting to know that the plans for the building were made by John Rinerson, and cost the county \$5.00.

At the present a fine new court house is located in Wapello. It was dedicated in the fall of 1929 and is modern in every respect.

The first post office was established August 15, 1837 with C. A. Ballard as postmaster. The present postmaster is Marion Barnes.

The first school was opened in Wapello in 1840 in a log cabin by J. Gilliland, a surveyor. It was private and pupils paid tuition, and it was well patronized. The first school house was built in 1844 and used until 1853 when a brick building was constructed.

Wapello now has one of the finest Consolidated school buildings in the state. With a splendid corps of instructors, under the supervision of Superintendent A. R. Moreledge, the scholastic needs of the youngsters are well met.

Wapello still retains her special charter, granted and approved by the legislature for an incorporated city, July 15, 1856, there being but four other cities in the state now acting under special charters.

The first newspaper published in

Louisa county was the Louisa County Times published in Wapello, November 27, 1850 by D. Sherward and Nofinger. Since that time Wapello has possessed at various times nine different newspapers and three different times the town had three contemporary newspapers published. The Wapello Republican has been the only one published in Wapello for the last several years. It is owned and published by Rodney G. Hawkins, assisted by his son Blaine. It is Republican in its sentiments and is an official county paper.

The first ferry license granted for Wapello by the district court was to Wm. Milligan, April 20, 1837. On special occasions, such as July 4th, the ferry was indispensable. Its operation was slow and hard work as the propelling was done with long poles and "elbow grease." The old ferry became a thing of the past on the 6th of May, 1874, when the event of accepting the new bridge was celebrated at Wapello. This bridge was built at a cost of \$13,453.50.

Wapello issued money or "script" and bills of the denominations of one, two, three and five dollars were issued in large numbers in 1857. It is said that Wapello never received any financial benefit from this, but didn't lose anything for none of it was ever redeemed. During the Civil war the Wapello soldiers distributed considerable of this script among the unsophisticated southerners, and for years afterward it was not uncommon for the Wapello banks to receive some of it for collection.

Another institution that should be mentioned in connection with Wapello's early history is the Louisa County Agriculture society, which is believed to have been the first society of this kind to hold a county fair. An article in the Iowa Farmer in 1853 states: "The first agriculture fair ever held in the state was held in Louisa county. It was projected and carried forward from year to year by farmers of the county voluntarily."

The most of its exhibitions were given at Wapello, although at one time it was "on wheels" for a few years and gave exhibitions at Morning Sun and Columbus City. This organization had many ups and downs—principally the latter. In later years it was succeeded by the Wapello District Fair association which proved itself even more proficient at getting in debt and finally retired from business. At the fair held in October, 1853, Geo. Key received the first premium for the best acre of corn—120 bushels to the acre. Solomon Fishthorn received second prize—because he only raised 111 bushels to

the acre. The historian (Springer) makes the further statement: "They either had some very tall corn or accommodating judges in those days".

The Louisa County Farm Bureau, with offices located in Wapello, organized in June, 1917—is, and has been a real factor for progress along agricultural lines. It makes for better understanding between the urban and rural people of the county. It has had commendable success in training boys and girls, by means of the 4-H clubs, in better farming and home-making. At the present there are over five hundred (paid up) members in the county, but service is rendered to anyone asking it—at any time.

Wapello is virtually the home and the starting point of two important pieces of farm machinery—the stalk-cutter and the corn planter. The latter was invented by J. D. Ryder, who bought the plans for the former from a traveler who chanced through Wapello. He never profited by either as some one stole his idea and secured the first patent.

One of the important industrial institutions in Wapello is the sweet-corn canning factory, owned by Baxter Brothers. It has a fine set of buildings, well equipped, and employs a large number of Wapello people. It is a fine thing for the farmers, as most of the soil in this part of the county is especially adapted to the growing of this crop.

The Farmers Elevator and Exchange, a co-operative, owned by the farmers and the Wapello Farmers Shipping association has proved of much benefit to the town and surrounding community in the handling of grain and livestock.

Early in 1859 the people of Louisa county and especially those near Wapello became indignant over repeated horse and cattle thefts. As a result, a Louisa county thief detective vigilance committee was formed. It remained active for a number of years and was instrumental in the apprehension and punishment of several thieves and served as a warning to would-be thieves.

The Louisa County Medical society was organized April 24, 1852 at Wapello. It was the first county medical organization in Iowa. A very splendid paper on this was written by the late Dr. Grimes of Wapello and incorporated in the History of Louisa County by Springer. At the present time Wapello has Dr. Rogers, Dr. Chittum and Dr. Weber as members of this body.

Wapello's first bank or "Banking House" as it was then known was kept by Bird, Brown & Keach, in the building now used for a jail. This

seems ironical at this day and age for of late several bankers over the state have become residents of jails. At this time Wapello has but one bank "The Commercial." It was founded in 1868 by Mark Davison and is the oldest one in county now in operation. Joiner Davison, son of the founder is president and R. D. McCollough, grandson of Mark Davison is cashier.

Another business house in Wapello in point of long establishment, is the John G. Keck, furniture and undertaking, which was founded in 1859 by John Keck, father of the present owner, who took the business over in 1891 and is in the same location and building.

D. C. Thomas was another man who was in the general mercantile business. He established a store in 1885 and at present his son Morris Thomas is co-partner in the Serv-Self grocery store.

J. D. Farver came to Wapello in 1871, taught school for a few weeks and then established a general merchandise business. It was taken over by his son, D. N. Farver, about twenty-five years ago. The latter died three years ago and his widow, Mrs. Jessie (Ambler) Farver is carrying on the business.

We find in the copy of the Republican for July 10, 1884, this note—"At a meeting of the School Board last Saturday, Miss Laura Light was employed to teach the primary department of the schools and the following taxes were levied for the following year—Teachers' fund, 9 mills; contingent fund, 3 mills; schoolhouse fund, 5 mills. The tax is a little less than last year—Wapello merchants are paying 12c per dozen for eggs and 25c for butter,—the latter is quite scarce, (same prices prevail today, July 14, 1931).—There is not now a saloon open in Louisa county and don't forget it is a river town.—Mr. Jamison shipped three carloads of fine 1400 pound cattle from Newport last Saturday via Keithsburg. It was the first lot sent over that route.—They were sold to Johnnie Cubit.—Paul Gauss drew a Wilson sewing machine from the Spearhead Tobacco Co., in its recent distribution of prizes. He sent in 1100 tin bags.

The German M. E. church at Wapello was organized in 1846 and Rev. Theodore Schultz was the first pastor. The first building was completed in 1852. Another church was built for a like organization in the country on Long Creek and the two were served by the same pastor. The Wapello people built a modern church in 1871 which has been remodeled two or three times since. At this time the building is used for worship by the combined congregations of the First and Grace M. E. people which are under the leadership of Rev. R. J. Arms.

The first mention we find of Wapello in the Methodist conference reports is in the year, 1845, although the M. E. church of Wapello is said to have been organized in 1839 by Rev. Joseph Kirkpatrick, sent from the Illinois conference. Their first building was erected about 1853. As stated before, the two congregations have been united and are using the German M. E. building for worship

and the congregation is now known as the Wapello Methodist church.

The Presbyterian church was organized about 1857 when several people met in the Congregational church to be organized into an old school Presbyterian church. There were thirteen members and two elders. In 1858 permission was granted the churches of Wapello and Oakland (rural) to employ Rev. O. H. Miller, who was the first Presbyterian minister in charge of this church.

It is of interest to read that Professor Vene Gamble and wife (formerly of Winfield) were sent from this church as missionaries to Alaska. This congregation at the present time has as pastor, the Rev. C. E. Burdine. The last year they remodeled their church, adding what is known as the Harrison Memorial Chapel, a gift from the Harrison United Presbyterian congregation (disbanded).

The Church of Christ in Wapello was organized in 1895 and a building completed in 1897. At the present they are without a pastor.

The churches have had a very large part in the progress of Wapello. Fine Sabbath schools, well officered and manned, in all three congregations have during the years helped in the training of the present and future workers in the community.

Of interest to Winfield people we might mention some of the people who have resided in both places. The "Tip" Johnson family. Mr. Johnson trained and drove race horses. He died some years ago. His widow and youngest daughter, Jennie (Mrs. Tingle Warren) lives in Winfield where Mr. Warren (a Wapello-ite) is cashier of the Farmers National bank. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, both deceased, whose daughter, Miss Alice Hunt is Louisa county chairman of the Xmas seal sale for the prevention of tuberculosis. Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Baker, who taught in the Winfield schools several years ago. Mrs. Baker was formerly Kate Pierce of Winfield. Mrs. Jennie Cotter and family who reside in Louisa county, but are "Winfieldites", James Cotter being one of the newly elected Louisa county supervisors. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Glass who lived in Wapello and vicinity for a number of years. Mrs. Irma (Bowers) Downs, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Wiley and Mrs. Ernest Rendall (Grace Dolman), James Higbee, now deceased, and perhaps others.

Iowa's Finest Chicks



The Lonsdale Hatchery will continue its policy of extra pains in the culling and blood testing of breeding stock and the mating of heavy producing vigorous birds only for the hatching season.

I wish to thank the people of Winfield and vicinity for the fine business they gave me this year.

I can cull laying flocks now as the hatching season is over. Call 113 at my expense for dates.

I recommend Sargent's poultry mashes because they produce more rapid, healthier growth and the most eggs at the least cost.

Try Sargent's Hog Mineral with yeast for slop and dry feeding.



Lonsdale Hatchery

Richard Lonsdale, Owner

WINFIELD, IOWA

Much of Early History Centered in Round Grove

By Mrs. D. C. Chrisinger



Round Grove was settled many years before the Civil war and shortly after the war by following; Swearingens, Lymans, Morleys, Mullins, Wallaces, Lees, Fitzgeralds, Meyers, Davidsons, Willis', Hinkles, Harkness', Blues, Terrys, Gambells, Jeffries, Bennetts, Paynes, Drydens, Millers, Andrews, Whites, Chrisingers, Ringlands, and others who came from Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Scotland, etc. Those were the covered wagon days, and it required days, weeks, and months to cover the mileage we cover in a very short time by automobiles, trains and airplanes.

The coming of the Civil War brought the people from Kentucky and Virginia, and during the war the southerners who moved to the north were called copperheads. There was naturally an unfriendly attitude between the southerners and northerners which existed until shortly after the war.

Round Grove was thus named because of the big grove which could be seen for miles away in any direction. In part it still remains in the Rickey, Ringland and Chrisinger groves.

The road going east of Winfield past the cemetery and Round Grove school house to the Louisa county line was considered a very excellent road in the early days and is to this day one of the best dirt roads in the county. On this road mail was carried from Morning Sun to Winfield before the railroad went through Winfield.

In 1854 the Round Grove school house was built, John Lee making a deed for the lot June 6, 1854, which is on record at the court house at Mt. Pleasant. This proved to be the center of education for miles around, and also a social center. The late Ed Hinkle gave much of his literary ability to the Literary society of the school which was organized after the war. Here, programs were rendered once a week, consisting of music, either an orchestra or glee club, declamations, essays, and then a social time after which a debate took place, and the school was quite widely known for its debates, and last the school paper "Round Grove Bugle Weekly," which was edited by Ed. Hinkle, and a girl, associate editor, was read. This paper was written on large sheets in ink, and tied with red ribbon. The paper consisted of news, jokes, poetry, parables, feature stories, and a question box. In 1868 was seen the need of a new school house which would accommodate more pupils, so a larger building was built and the old one sold to Chas. Hinkle and moved to his farm where it was used as a repair shop by Chas. Hinkle and as a literary room for his son,

Ed Hinkle.

In the pioneer days the teacher of the school was a much respected and useful man to the community.

Mr. John Anderson and Mr. John Gambell, living in this neighborhood served as teachers many years, and gave of their best to the school.

Bill Jeffries, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Jeffries who formerly were located where Mr. and Mrs. George Willis are living gave a great deal in talent to the literary society in his debating ability. He later studied law and was district judge of Henry county for years. It is said that Lloyd Jeffries, a noted jurist of England, was an ancestor of Bill Jeffries.

In 1920 Round Grove school consolidated with Winfield. Miss Grace Dew of Alexis, Illinois, taught Round Grove school during its last two years, 1918-1920.

The old building was sold to John Willis and the same year, the land where Round Grove school was located was sold to W. K. Cummings.

Near the school house, west, lived Chas. Hinkle and family who had come from Michigan. This was a place where many gathered in the little shop where Chas. Hinkle repaired wagons and made furniture and his son, Ed Hinkle, was busy with his literary work. He was a subscriber to "Harper's Magazine", which in those days was made of large sheets and came weekly. He papered the walls of the shop with the magazines. Here he laid the foundation for the Winfield Beacon, which he later published when the family moved to Winfield in the year 1881.

In this community was also seen the need of a church. The Presbyterian church was organized on June 6, 1856 at Round Grove school house. Rev. Francis B. Dinsmore, pastor of the church at Morning Sun officiated. There were twenty-one charter members. In 1867 they moved to Winfield to the new church.

The Scott Township Cemetery company was organized May 5, 1860, the first trustees being J. T. Davidson, Harvey Gambell, H. R. Lyons and Chas. V. Craven. J. T. Davidson was president; Harvey Gambell was treasurer, and Chas. V. Craven was the secretary.

The by-laws provided that "All persons paying one dollar into the treasury shall be a member of the company."

On Dec. 1, 1860, "Company met at Winfield agreeably to notice. J. T. Davidson, president presiding. The trustees presented a plat of the lots laid out by them which was adopted. Voted to proceed to offer the lots at public sale at this time and that

\$1.50 be the minimum price and that the secretary be instructed to sell at private sale such lots as may not be this day disposed of; and that two blocks be laid out in the northeast corner of the ground for the gratuitous use of strangers and indigent persons who may apply to the secretary for the use of such lots." On May 7, 1870, the two blocks in the northeast corner were reduced to one lot.

Those whose names appear on the records as having served as trustees of this company are in the order in which they were elected, and the number of years of service, J. T. Davidson, six years; Harvey Gambell, 1 year; C. V. Craven, 10 years; H. R. Lyons, 3 years; John Lee, 4 years; Samuel Miller, 10 years; J. M. F. Andrew, 7 years; Sherman Terry, 6 years; Wm. G. Lauder, 7 years; John Gambell, 1 year; Ed Rummell, 1 year; H. A. Brewington, 8 years; Dr. B. G. Kimmell, 4 years; Marcus Bennett, 2 years; R. J. Courter, 3 years; J. R. McCullough, 2 years; H. Rittenhouse, 2 years; D. M. Rittenhouse, 1 year; E. W. Roberts, 2 years; R. H. Linn, 3 years; E. D. Young, 2 years; J. T. Serviss, 2 years; E. C. Hinkle, 1 year.

"The annual meeting of the Scott Township Cemetery company met at the office of the Winfield Beacon May 2, 1885, President R. H. Linn, presiding. E. C. Hinkle made a motion that the Association be known as the Scott Township Cemetery company do hereby place the cemetery in charge of the Scott township trustees, that the trustees of said Cemetery company are authorized to make the transfer of cemetery deed, chart, tools, fixtures, etc. Motion carried. On motion by J. T. Serviss, the meeting adjourned. E. C. Hinkle, secretary."

Mary E. Lane of Fleming county, Kentucky, November 3, 1860 made a deed for fifty dollars for four acres to the Trustees of Scott Township Cemetery.

The cemetery was enlarged later and there is again need of more ground.

Mr. Deming Payne was the first man buried in the cemetery, in 1860, and Mrs. Mary Thompson, grandmother of Mr. Robert Davidson was buried there later in 1860.

Oldest Settlers.

Louis Swearingen of Indiana bought a claim for land from the government in 1842 or '43, and this land is still in his son's name, Chris Swearingen, who now resides in Winfield. His son, George and wife, George, Robert, Evelyn and Dean are now living on the farm one-quarter mile east and three-quarters miles north of what was Round Grove school.

In 1848 Eugene Lyman from Penn-

We Are Celebrating, Also!

12 years in business in Winfield¹ with this
special issue of The Beacon

OUR BIRTHDAY PARTY

is on right now, to which everyone is cordially invited.
To show our appreciation of past patronage we are giving
discounts on everything, together with special prices,
that everyone may share in the celebration. Ask at the
store for full particulars about the

FREE GIFTS

A Quality Store

featuring

Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-to-Wear, Shoes
Queensware
and Gent's Furnishings

Famous lines for quality are carried, such as Munsingwear, Iron-Clad Hosiery, Brown-Bilt Shoes, Ball Band Rubber Goods, "Friendly Fives," Briardale Groceries, etc.

Gents Furnishings, Overalls, Work Shirts for men and boys, Dress Shirts, Neckties, Hosiery, etc.

We outfit the family at big savings.

L. L. ELLIOTT

"A Briardale Store"

WINFIELD, :: IOWA

:—: Congratulations to The Beacon on Its Fiftieth Birthday! :—:

sylvania settled the Lyman farm one mile from where Round Grove school later was built.

In 1858, a son, Fred Lyman, was born on this place, his wife, Mrs. Anna Lyman and sons, Azel and Ralph are still residing there. In the front yard of the Lyman home stands trees, hard maple, ash and oak which are 72 years' old.

In the year, 1857, George Willis of Ohio, bought land from the government and moved to this community in 1858. In 1912 John Willis, his son, became owner of the farm on which he now resides one mile south and three-quarters mile east of Round Grove school site.

Part of the Ringland farm has been in that name since the year 1851. In 1869, Tom Ringland moved to the farm across from the Elmer Johnson residence and resided there until 1878 when he moved to the present place where his son, Will Ringland and wife are living three-fourths of a mile south of the Round Grove school site.

In 1858, Tom Davidson and family came from Virginia and bought a farm one-half mile south from Round Grove school from Daniel Morley, who settled here about 1856. Mrs. Eliza A. McGlade, who passed away this spring, was a daughter of Daniel Morley and her daughter, Mrs. Anna McCosh, husband and Helen reside on the Sylvia Davidson Smith property one and one-half miles east of Round Grove school.

Robert Davidson, son of Tom Davidson, was born on the place first mentioned and is living there at the present time.

In 1869, Robert Chrisinger bought land one mile from Round Grove school and Durbin Chrisinger, wife, John Edvil, Lindy and Evelyn are now residing on this place and is owned by Robert Chrisinger's son, John D. Chrisinger and daughter, Miss Hattie Chrisinger.

Mrs. Kate Gambell, living in Winfield, still owns her farm in Round Grove neighborhood.

In the pioneer days the women

gathered frequently in each other's home for a sewing bee, especially in the home where a sewing machine was housed. Here they helped each other in a friendly and neighborly fashion. In time of sickness those who were able and well, assisted with the care of those ill in another family. Very little of that old time spirit exists in our day. It is more everybody for themselves and then we are too busy to get our own tasks accomplished. How pleasant if we would stop, to pause and think, for a few minutes of others and their needs instead of the wild rush for some place, scarcely knowing where.

In 1925 a neighborhood club was organized among the women, this being the first of its kind in this community. It is called the "Round Grove Social Home Club," and meets the second Wednesday in every month in one of the members' homes.

Families now living in Round Grove Neighborhood for a period of about twenty years are:

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Haight, Kathryn and Norris, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Rickey, Frances and Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Chrisinger, Mr. and Mrs. Will K. Cummings, Lucile Elizabeth, Marie, Wilma and Elva, Mrs. Margaret Van Vranken and son, Ross, and Miss Amy Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Swan, Wilbur, Stanley, Marie and Maurice, Frances and Martha Mae, Mr. and Mrs. George Shilson.

Mr. and Mrs. George Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Will Ringland.

Families living in Round Grove neighborhood more or less than ten years are:

Mr. and Mrs. John McCosh and Helen, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Ralston, Valjean and Madeline, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Grupe and Ruth, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Rickey and Marjorie, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Swearingen, George Robert, Evelyn and Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ostemeyer, Gerald, Wanda and Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Durbin C. Chrisinger, John Edvil, Lindy, and Evelyn, Mr. and Mrs. Jess Rodruck and John, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Crawford, Earl Jr., and Bar-

bara, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Snell, Mary Marie and Norene, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Chrisinger and baby daughter, Dolores Arlene, Mr. and Mrs. Will Orris, Billie and Alcinda, Mr. and Mrs. Orville Cornwell and Earl Eugene, Mr. and Mrs. Everette Robertson and Delores Jean, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Walker, Mrs. Vera Walker and Eugene, and Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Corey.

Tells Story of Near Tragedy in Prairie Gem

By Mrs. L. W. Canby

One day during the year 1862, Joshua Canby, who lived one mile east and one-half mile north of Prairie Gem corner on what is now known as the Forman place where John McKee lives, started to Mt. Pleasant on horseback. When he reached Prairie Gem corner he met a number of horsemen, one of whom was carrying a rope. In reply to his question as to what they were going to do, he was told that the purpose of the cavalcade was to find and hang Tom King, who was harboring a rebel spy, Henry Clay Dean.

Since King was Canby's neighbor,

(Continued on page 105)



No. 1—This is the George Beal place that was built in 1864 by his father. It has not been changed any. It is one mile north and one mile west of the church. No. 2—This is what is known as the Foster place, was owned by William Foster and was an old house when he went to the war in 1861. His grandson, Harlan Foster now lives on the place. It is located one mile and three-quarters north of the church on primary road No. 161. No. 3—This is the place that Joshua Canby built in 1858 and has not been changed much, if any, and is now owned by Jesse Forman and John McKee now lives on the place.

CEREMONY

BY

Rev. A. W. Ringland,

Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. Louisa Nixon,
HOME

Thursday, September 24th, 1874,

AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

Thomas R. Ringland,

Winfield, Iowa.

Anna V. Nixon,

Uniontown, Penn.

Printed Wedding Announcement 58 Years Old.

Crows Nest Got Name from Brand of Whiskey Manufactured

— Mrs. Mart Laughlin

Crow's Nest, situated two miles west and one and three-quarters miles north of Winfield on the bank of Crooked Creek, was so called because of the great amount of "Old Crow" which was made, stored and sold there. At that time it was a small shack, elevated from the ground by blocks of wood under each corner. The intense timber surrounding the "still," hid it perfectly from passersby.

George Norton was the first owner of this plot of land and at his death it was left to a Mr. Trimmer. However, the Hillis brothers were the first to reside on this farm, followed by the Claussins', Cummins' and several others.

In 1902, the land was sold by Mr. Trimmer to James Marshall, who lived there three years, selling it, at the end of that time, to Mr. Winters. Wythal Davey is now in possession of the farm and has erected a neat bungalow and made other improvements to provide a lovely home.

In the Crows' Nest neighborhood, the Rickey, Ruth and Larkin estates are still retained by the respective heirs of those old settlers and the Hunter farm is now owned by Bert Hunter.

Among the early settlers of the community were Alex Ruth and wife, who in 1866, cleared the wilderness and built a home, which was later supplanted by an up-to-date house; the Huntsberrys, Fosters, and Gallingers.

TELLS STORY OF NEAR TRAGEDY IN PRAIRIE GEM

(Continued from page 104)

Mr. Canby assured the party that the spy would not come again and the horsemen returned. He then warned Tom King, who was thankful for the saving of his life.

Joshua Canby had one son, William, in the Union Army during the Civil War, and was himself a very strong unionist.

List of Winfield Business Men

Winfield Has Active Civic Aggregation

Winfield's Community club is composed of a perpetually live and active group of representative, public-spirited business men who have assumed the task of taking care of the many public affairs of the town and community.

The present Community club has emanated from a number of town organizations and has twenty-nine members, all of whom have paid their dues in advance. They meet monthly at one of Winfield's various eating establishments and discuss sundry problems and propositions which confront them. Occasionally there are popular programs.

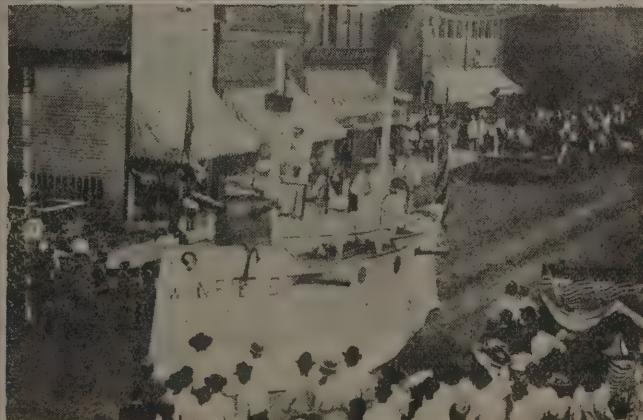
The present officers of this thriving organization are: Walter Rukgaber, president and E. D. Nordstrom, secretary and treasurer. It has numerous committees in charge of various public works. You will continually find this club promoting all worthy enterprises and backing city improvements.

At present the following members comprise Winfield's Community club. H. A. Haight, E. D. Patterson, Chas. J. Hinkle, J. A. Smiley W. L. Rukgaber C. A. Eichenauer J. E. Pierce, Harry E. Olson, T. T. Warren, William Carden, O. A. Lofgren Garrett Van Vranken, M. C. Barton, Fred Crawford, William Price, E. D. Nordstrom, J. M. Lindly, G. R. Arthaud, H. J. Russell, J. W. Russell, James Enke, J. C. Coonrod, Hillis Brown, M. Dale Glass, George Schmidt, Joe Schmidt, Allen W. Wintermeyer, C. W. Larkin and E. C. Smith.

L. L. Elliott, General Store; Bank of Winfield; J. M. Lindly, Drug Store; Dunn & Arthaud, Millinery Shop; C. O. Doyle, Barber Shop; W. E. McCray, Tire Shop; Charles Larkin, Insurance; Illinois Oil Co., E. R. Logan, manager; The Checkerboard Store, Harold Russell; B. F. Young & Son, Panitorium; Winfield Decorating Co., C. S. Ragan & Son; M. Dale Glass, Electrical Shop; Clarence Peck, Produce; J. W. Babcock, Grocery Store; Pratt's Theatre, George Pratt, manager; D. L. Cook; Hugh Brown & Son, Plumbing Shop; Winfield Cafe, Charles Eichenauer, manager; L. C. Whitford, Drug Store; Winfield Clothing Co., Charles Eichenauer, manager; Winfield State Bank; A. J. Schmoker, Variety Store; Crawford & Price, Grocery and Bakery; Dick Werner, Hamburger Shop; Rukgaber Hardware, W. L. Rukgaber, manager; Bentco Store, Will Brown, manager; The Silver Grille, Nellie Willis, proprietress; M. C. Barton, Furniture and Funeral Director; O. A. Lofgren, Jewelry Shop.

J. W. Cox, Barber Shop; James Clausen, Barber Shop; Farmers National Bank; George Bloomer, Chevrolet Dealer; William Carden, Insurance; E. W. Harrison, M. D.; F. R. North, M. D.; E. V. Chance, Osteopathic Physician; Winfield Beauty Shop, Genevieve Mason; Beauty Shop, Flora Hildebrand; Dr. W. J. Duncan, Dentist; Dr. L. O. O'Loughlin, Dentist; Diamond Service Station, Garrett Van Vranken, manager; Illinois Truck Service, Howard Greene; Diamond Truck Service, Cecil Miller; Hotel Winfield, Mrs. Howard; Harold McVey, Creamery; Golden Rule Shoe Shop, Alex Hefner; Shoe Shop, Rex Brier; A. W. Shearer, Real Estate; Henry Moody, Real Estate; O. C. Thompson, Real Estate; Wood & Bailey Hardware Store, Dan Dailey, manager; Schmidt Bros. Meat Market, Joe and George Schmidt; Patterson & Haight, Harry Haight, Gene Patterson; Bill's Billiard Parlor, Bill McCreight; Welcome Inn, C. J. Fiscus; Standard Oil Co., A. J. Griffin, man-

10,000 PEOPLE SAW THIS PARADE IN WINFIELD ON JULY 12, 1908. IT RAINED.



ager; Agent and truck, Lester R. Davis; Ellis Hill, Garage; Wheeler & Fleagle, Garage; Winfield Elevator Co., Oscar Courier, manager; Farmers Elevator Co., A. L. Thomas, manager.

Lonsdale Hatchery; Sunlight Produce Co., Jess Russell, manager; Tile Factory, J. Ed. Pierce, proprietor; Winfield Sash and Door Co., E. C. Smith and Ray Renshaw; Truck Hauling, Vic McCosh; Truck Hauling, Lew McCaw; Truck Hauling, Bill Cummings; Draying, Clark Rodruck; Winfield Poster Advertising Co., Allen W. Wintermeyer; Milk, Ralph Wiley;

Milk, E. W. Kirkpatrick; Milk, Marion McCreight; Milk, Ray Ralston; Hauling and Junk Buying, Bert Perrenoud; Painting and Papering, Max Kester; Painting, Roy Blake; Painting, Maurice Harrison; Painting, Joe Harrison; Lawn Mowing, John Aldrich; Lawn Mowing, Glenn Swearington; Andy Stickler, Well Drilling; Mrs. John Heath, Seamstress; Dan Wengler, Auctioneer; Winfield Shipping Association, Will Feldman and John Payne, managers; Burge & Enke, Stock Buying; J. A. Martin, Livestock Ship-

ping; Ice Man, Roy Skipton Ice Cream Manufacturing, Bert Gladd; Fred Brownfield, Garage; Iowa Southern Utilities Co., M. Dale Glass, manager; C. B. & Q. Agent, W. C. Lowry; M. & St. L. Agent, Lon Shahan; Haight Bros., Contractors; Cottage Hotel, Mrs. Nettie Brown; Albert Van Vranken, Radio Repairing; George Willis, Fruit; Dr. J. M. Wilson, Veterinarian; Al Jackson, Veterinarian; Al Glass, Mason; Jude Jenson, Mason; Ed Honts, Plasterer; Charlie Wilcox, Cement Work; Ed. Hissong, Cement Work; C. L. Newman, Roof Specialist.



CHARLIE FENDER AND HIS "CHEVY"



MRS. LYDIA PERRENOUD



YOUNG AMERICA



ALL HAVE PASSED ON



J.W. BABCOCK



P.E.O. MEMORIAL BUILDING, MT. PLEASANT



A.W. SHEARER



G.F. SHEPHERD
MT. UNION



RICHARD LONSDALE
Hatchery man



"JUDGE" GAMMELL AND HIS "BRUSH"



G.E. PETERSON
ACTING-WM. PENN



RESIDENCE OF MRS. T.J. PATTERSON

FIIFTY YEARS of successful achievement in any form of endeavor is very noteworthy. The Beacon is to be congratulated on its progressive development and widening influence as a publication devoted to the best interests of this community. In our almost 20 years of business association with The Beacon it has had no small part in helping to create for us a friendship with the people of this community whom we are proud to

claim as our true and loyal friends. And as The Beacon has builded a home in the hearts and minds of its friends, may we by our loyalty to our friends build a home in their memories which will grow in confidence and respect, because of the stress and storm it has weathered, the tears it has dried, the smiles it has caused. A home where patience and effort and service will bring their treasures of happiness and contentment and peace.

M. C. BARTON Furniture :: Funeral Director

Radios

Majestic Refrigerators

The spectacular success of Majestic in the radio and refrigerator manufacturing business was based definitely upon giving the public quality of the highest type at the lowest prices at which a quality article could be produced.

This Majestic accomplished by modern methods of purchase, manufacture and merchandising.

Van Vranken & Barton

*** Radio Service ***

Intelligent radio service cannot be given without a complete knowledge of the function of each part in a radio receiver; and the proper equipment to analyze and check the same.

Having spent 15 years in the study and construction of radio receivers, and foreseeing the best test equipment procurable, I feel that I am in a position to give the highest type of service.

Albert Van Vranken

Reminiscence by Former Residents Written Specially for this Anniversary

By Themselves

* From Mrs. E. L. Russell *

Colorado Springs, Colo.

When the Beacon announced its approaching fiftieth anniversary, my first thought was that I was too late in sharing its history to count as a pioneer, but, by a bit of calculating, I find I have more than forty years to my credit as a constant reader, and Ernest has no prouder boast than that he has read it continuously since its first issue.

Father Russell saw to it during his long life time that the Beacon went regularly to his children's homes. To him the Hinkles and their Beacon stood for all that was fair, square and upright and were mighty factors in making the territory they served what it has always stood for. Wrangling and petty scandals never crept into its columns. Only that which would promote peace, harmony and healthy growth of the people they reached.

His opinion has been so instilled into his descendants that we, perhaps farthest removed of his family, look forward to its weekly visits as a letter from home. There are many unfamiliar names in the news items now yet we are kept close in touch with those remaining that we know. We watch closely the report of weather, the crop and the business improvements. This means more to us than resident readers surmise. To me a late arrival, compared to Ernest who was born and raised there, Winfield resolves itself largely into Winona as it was there I went as a schoolmarm stranger. Yea, a stranger but they took me in. An early impression was that on Beacon day Uncle Charley Schooley usually made his kindly pilgrimage to town and brought out the neighborhood mail. As evening approached, how closely we scanned the road for the team of fat grays hitched to the spring wagon bearing this kindly old man.

My first boarding home was with Emma and Mary McPeek who were living in the Liseby house and a very pleasant home the trio of us made of it. When they moved to town by another term I moved down the road to live with Tom and Jenny Schooley, that was before Gerte was born, and again I felt favored to be of the happy household. Later I moved up to live with Uncle Theo and Aunt Hannah Russell, and there I learned what the perfect workings of a large family could mean. Never since have I judged a famous woman without comparing her abilities and the scope of her influence with Aunt Hannahs. No smoothly geared household but I compare to theirs. Harry came on the scene of action and was a very well behaved little boy. The only memory

I have of his having a tantrum was one day as all the children and I flocked over from school for dinner and Uncle Theo was ushering in a noon time guest, a very common occurrence. Harry managed to kick the large barrel churn loose from its moorings and sent the contents on the kitchen floor. Aunt Hannah took time to give him a good paddling and then calmly went about her duties to her family and the guest.

On my arrival at Winona, I only knew the Howeites in the neighborhood with whom I had attended school at the Old Mill, but a carpet rag sewing soon after school started was held on Saturday for my especial benefit. After that day, I realized I was among a people set apart by the Lord to prove that a bit of Heaven could be planted here on earth by the ministry of His Anointed Saints. I can scarcely write for the musing of what has been brought into my life in the way of all good things because my lot was cast among these people. When I get to Heaven I expect to meet in a solid body to welcome me those who have gone ahead because St Peter will require no further proof of their preparedness than the password, "Winona." Those of the Quaker element will carry with them the Heavenly language and will not even be bothered to learn the quaint thee's and thou's so unfamiliar to me at first.

Among the social features so attractive was Excelsior literary society, active for more than forty years, the Quaker quarterly meetings, the singing and writing schools and the neighborhood parties that could gather a house full in a few hours notice without the aid of telephones or automobiles. The neighboring districts contributed so much to the social life. There was nowhere to draw a line. The Prices, the Larkins, Brewingtons, Canbys and scores of other families I recall who were one and the same with Winona.

Uncle Benny Fenton welcomed me to the school room with a kindly hand grasp and a manner that reminded me of the patriarchs of old whose follower he was. We pedagogues did not crave following in the footsteps of an idolized predecessor but I found that my portion in taking up the work laid down by Charley Larkin. He had builded well and it was a joy to carry on.

While our home was some miles removed from Winfield after a few years yet we always kept close in touch. For near eight years we have lived under the shadow of Pikes Peak. We do not suffer from the heat as you have been doing lately. "The Lord doeth all things well" and why should we have heat when there is little corn to ripen? Our summer crop is tourists, and we prophesy these hard times will

put it below normal this year.

We read the Beacon as do you back home. We rejoice at your happy social times, at your bumper crops, your beautiful flowers and abundant fruit. While the Beacon does not betray you, we feel your chief misdemeanor is in your lack of appreciation and your boasting spirit of this, the garden spot of the world. Your fine road system has been largely developed since we left Iowa, and that was all you lacked for perfect happiness. We look forward to visiting among you in another year, and the joyful anticipation will speed the time. I don't think I have written over a thousand words, but I do want to do so. We send to the Beacon our most kindly congratulations for its truly fine and remarkable career and the best of wishes for its future. To our friends we report perfect health with more prosperity than we deserve and a great hankering to be with you in person as we dwell with you in our affections.

Mrs. E. L. Russell.

P. S.—We took a five hundred mile ride on the fourth and fifth over mountains that put all our previous mountain and shelf driving in the shade. Up in the Continental Divide country amidst snow and frost. The scenery was sublime and we enjoyed it, but, if we had tumbled off some of those cliffs, we would yet be rolling.

— O —

* From S. C. Bell *

Long Beach, California.
Winfield Beacon,
Winfield, Iowa.

I would like to come to Winfield and note what changes have been made in the last thirty-eight years, since I left there. And here is hoping that the Beacon will always prosper as it has been about the cleanest local paper I ever read and its editor and founder, Ed. Hinkle, could count his friends by the number who knew him.

Better than forty years ago Dad's Son used to contribute items from Marsh, Mid-Prairie and Round Grove to the Beacon and sometimes he got clawed over by Noterndame for what he wrote. But I liked Noterndame just the same. She was a fine woman.

The last time I was in Winfield, they were having a barbecue, parade and baseball contest. I rode in the lead with Doc Glass in the first auto brought to Winfield. They were holding this fete instead of celebrating the Fourth. I often wonder if you still keep it up; you sure outdid any Fourth of July celebration I ever attended.

I see by the items of your paper that lots of my old boyhood friends have passed to their long home, from whose bourne no traveler returns, and

quite a few that are still here on earth. A good many are out here in southern California, the Hustons, Millers, Youngs, Clarks, Laugherys and a number of others.

Claude Pierce was out here but he took a dose of oil and pulled for Winfield (he was wise). Last February I attended an Iowa picnic held in Los Angeles. There was a crowd estimated at 100,000 and not any of them were ready to go back on Iowa. For proof of this, most of them wore a badge stating "I love you, California, but, oh, you Iowa."

I met Will Allen's daughter here at a Winfield picnic. Will, you sure have a daughter to be proud of. I have wandered over lots of the U. S. trying to find something better than Winfield and vicinity, but I am up a stump and I haven't found it.

Now, I would be tickled to death to get a letter from all my old friends who are still living, especially John Stinson. Brother Tom of Marsh neighborhood I guess is like all his brothers, forgotten how to write.

The nicest thing about Long Beach is that it has a great big bath tub and I have been riding the tide waves every morning for some time. Last Sunday there were about 75,000 in at once.

Well, I guess I was at Winfield before it had a railroad and when it was open prairie to Mt. Pleasant.

Respectfully yours,
Dad's Son (S. C. Bell),
4307 East 1st, street,
Long Beach, California.

* From Mrs. Anna Butter *

York, Nebraska, July 1, 1931.
Editor of The Beacon,
Winfield, Iowa.

Dear Beacon:

Congratulations upon your fiftieth anniversary! It has been fifty years of friendliness and good will expressed to Winfield and its community, and has been like a pebble that is tossed into a lake, its circles ever widening until far off shores are touched. So have the waves of kindness which the Beacon has set in motion all these fifty years touched other lives far from the old home town, with a benediction. Fifty years to the young is a long time to look forward but so short a time, in retrospect, it seems, since the first issue of the Beacon.

It was a gala day for us when it was really decided that we were to have a paper for Winfield's own, printed in our own community, telling us the news and happenings of our friends as well as something of the news of the outside world. The young people of today can have no conception of the pleasure it brought to us, for there were no telephones, no radios and no automobiles and communication was very limited. Often with the stress of farm work or roads and weather, a week would go by when we had not visited the post office; but nothing detained us from town the day the Beacon was published. We did not live at such a rapid rate as we are doing today, but we took the time to read every word—we did not just skim the headlines as we do now.

Especially well do I recall one is-

sue that I looked forward with great anxiety to receiving, for in it I had my first printed article. I, like "fools had rushed where angels feared to tread", and had the temerity to send in an effusion on "Ingersoll and his belief." I believe that this is the first time that the name of the author has been divulged.

To one who has read almost every issue of the Beacon during its fifty years of existence there is one personage and one figure that will ever be associated in our thoughts with the Beacon; and that is the man who was its editor and ruling spirit for so many years; the man so greatly beloved, the man who thought the most good and spoke the least ill of his friends—Edward C. Hinkle. I should like for the few reminiscences I may write, to be of him.

So well I remember him; remember his father and mother and his happy home life where everything in that home centered around "Edard"; what he said and what he did. He was their life. To the younger generation he was a veritable Mark Twain with his witticisms, puns and humorous remarks. And what a graceful rider we thought him; so much superior to any circus performer, as he would canter down our roads and lanes riding bare back on old Lark, calling out his friendly, witty greetings as he rode by.

He and his fiddle were most heartily welcomed at any gathering, and never since has any music been as entrancing as he brought forth in "The Irish Washer Woman", "Turkey in the Straw", or "Pop, Goes the Weasel." But it was pure ecstasy to us when he accompanied Uncle Charlie Gambell's rendition of "Sweet Belle Mahone."

Terror once enveloped us when we saw the trip rope of the hay fork wrapped around our hero's ankle and he was taken for a ride skyward. And great was our relief when the horse stopped and he was deposited upon the load of hay none the worse for the experience.

But what a "sweet" time it was when the pupils from the Round Grove school—the Courters, Gambells, Mickeys, Chrisingers, Lymans, Davidsons, Bennetts, Keppers, Lees and Andersons—visited Ed's mill. He never gave us an unkind word, welcomed us and gave us dishes of sorghum to sample. Occasionally he would taffy off some and allow us to scrape the pans. Simple kindness? Yes, but it does not take great things to bind a child's heart to yours, and there is not one of those young folks today, where ever they may be scattered, but holds the memory of E. C. Hinkle in grateful and loving remembrance.

One thoughtful act of his to me, a child of four, I have never forgotten. Some of the neighbors had gathered at David Wallace's to view the eclipse of the sun. No one was taking any notice of me, and of course I could see nothing—just watched the chickens running to roost as everything became so dark. Ed lifted me up on a wagon box and gave me his smoked glass to look through and my heart nearly burst with gratitude to him.

When he took over the Beacon he received very little encouragement

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from the community. It was prophesied that it would not succeed, that folks were not ready for it, that the town was too small, etc. But the fifty years of success as we view it now proves that he had a vision and was true to it.

During all those years how kind he ever was in his columns. With what pleasing words did he welcome each new life into a home, thus adding to the joy of the parents. How graciously and sincerely he made us feel that we would be missed from Winfield when we left to make our homes elsewhere. Many are the scrap books today that contain all the fine things he said about us when we were married. Here is a sample of his poetical version of my own marriage written just forty-six years ago: "And now being happily married,

Their union all complete;
May he ever cease from Gambelling.
And she finds her Butter ever
sweet."

But when death and tragedy stalked amongst us, how comforting were his words of consolation and sympathy to our bruised and aching hearts. He was truly the universal friend.

Particularly did we as a family appreciate Ed's kindness when my brother, Vene, went as a missionary teacher to that far away and isolated island in the Behring sea, the St. Lawrence, in 1894.

Seldom more often than once in a year did we hear from him, but when his letters came the Beacon opened its columns to them and printed them all for three years. This kindness made the letters more easily filed and was a convenient way to send them out to Vene's friends.

And when the blow fell and word came that Vene, Nellie and baby Margaret had lost their lives with the sinking of their steamer, the Lady Jane Grey, no one could have been more sympathetic in recording the disaster than was the Beacon.

At one time, I have been told, there was a quartette of young men who kept the Round Grove folks on the qui vive wondering what would happen next. They were Will Jeffries, F. O. Bell, E. C. Hinkle and Charlie Gambell. I was reminded of that last winter when the last of them, F. O. Bell's body was brought here to York to be interred by the side of his wife, a Winfield girl, Anna Serviss-Bell.

I thought of what I had once heard Ed quote in an address: "We come into this world all naked and bare; We go through this world full of sorrow and care; We go out of this world, we know not where, But if we are good fellows here, we'll be thoroughbreds there."

While he was considerate and kind in his writings generally, there was one arch enemy to whom he gave no quarter, with him it was a fight to the finish—old John Barleycorn; and this was long before the eighteenth amendment had ever been heard of. With him and the liquor question, it was, "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." May his tribe increase. May the next fifty years of the Beacon's light shine forth its founder's spirit with the same in-

tensity, as it has in the past. I can wish nothing better for it than that.

Anna Gambell Butter.

From David E. Eicher

Springfield, Mo., July 6, 1931.
Mr. Charles J. Hinkle,
Winfield, Ia.

My Dear Friend Charley:

Your letter of June 22nd received. It is an honor to have you ask me to write some memories of the past year to be published in the fiftieth anniversary number of your worthy newspaper—The Winfield Beacon—which was an outstanding paper in my boyhood days, before I became personally acquainted with the town and country it served. I shall always appreciate the courtesies extended to me personally by Hinkle & Stinson during the period—we had mutual interests and our family still enjoys the contact we get through your splendid paper every week-end with our friends located in the communities you serve so well.

Personally, I would like to write about the many happenings and refer to my numerous friends, naming each of them as they remain in my memory. When I look back over the years that are gone and remember the number of the dear folks who have passed on to their reward, space will not allow, so I shall refer only to history as has been uppermost in my heart and mind.

In the winter of 1893, Ed C. Dauerty and I held a singing school in the Glass hall—closing concert was held in the old Winona opera house. In 1894 we were again in Winfield with "Johnny" Fearis, then of Richland, Iowa, and conducted a singing school in the Methodist Church. I then felt quite certain our efforts of the year before had started to bear fruit. We were indeed proud of our class and the closing concert was a success. And still in my mind I can see young girls and boys sitting in soprano, alto, tenor and bass sections. I wish we could get together as we did then.

In 1905 I ventured into business which I then looked forward to as absolutely permanent, and for nine years I met folks and friends in numerous ways and many contacts obtained will never be forgotten.

During the nine years of my residence in Winfield, much permanent improvement in the business district and new buildings constructed encouraged a splendid co-operative inclination among our citizens to work together. The celebration of the opening of the new opera house when the opera "Richard, the Lion-Hearted" was presented has always been an outstanding event which helped build up Winfield in a permanent manner. Many other ventures outstandingly encouraged me personally.

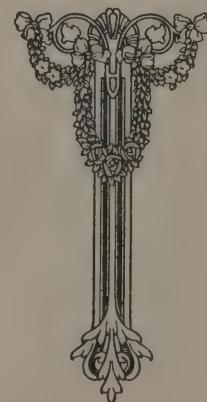
The experience and help given me by the good folks at Winfield have been wonderful to me personally and while I have been located in Arkansas since leaving Winfield twenty-seven years ago, my visits back home are events I look forward to and I get a thrill every time I get back to my old home town.

Millie Haight Eicher joins me in



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extending to all of our friends greetings and a hearty invitation to any of you to come to the Ozark country of northwest Arkansas and visit with us. "We want to keep up with you all."

Yours very truly,
David E. Eicher.

* From Herbert F. Gambell *

Tacoma, Washington
June 26, 1931

Mr. Charles J. Hinkle
Editor, Winfield Beacon
Winfield Iowa.

My dear Charles:

I am just in receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst., suggesting that I write of some of the happenings, in days gone by, in and about Winfield. As you wrote, "in a short time there will be no one living to tell of the historical facts," and, with you, I believe that the Jubilee Number of the Beacon will be of great value to future generations.

I do not feel that I am able to add much of value, but, as you state the bound copy of the Beacon will endure for at least one hundred years, I find in that statement a way to preserve my name by adding an article, and will not have to rely upon a slab of marble or granite upon which my name may be sculptured!

Sixty-three years ago, June 10, 1868, I was born in Winfield, soon moving to the farm with my parents, John C. and Margaret J. Gambell. Here I lived until I was twenty-two years of age, then moved to Tacoma, Washington, forty-one years ago. Near neighbors on a farm adjoining, resided your grandparents, your father and your Aunt Dora, all of whom were delightfully enjoyable people and my good friends.

Neighbors in those "good old days" exchanged work and assisted one another in the harvesting of crops. On one occasion my father, my Uncle Charles Gambell and myself were helping harvest your father's hay crop. The noon hour had arrived and the call to dinner had been made. My father and Uncle Charles had gone to the old well to "wash up," leaving your father and myself to unhitch the team of horses, water and feed them. Just at that time a cloud, not a large one nor a dangerous looking one, passed across the sun. Having fed the horses, your father and I closed the stable door, had gotten well started toward the house, when almost out of a clear sky there came a blinding flash, a deafening roar, and one of the horses that we had just tied in the stall, lay dead. Our escape from the same fate was but a matter of moments.

On another occasion your father was at our farm helping stack hay. As on the former occasion, there was also my father, Uncle Charles and myself. We were stacking by means of a derrick equipped with rope and long hay-knife. My father and Uncle Charles were on the stack, I was riding the horse (Old Lady) while your father handled the knife, thrusting it deep into the hay, to drop onto the stack where my father and uncle would spread it awaiting the arrival of the next supply. On this day, there were two fair visitors from Mt. Pleas-

ant interested in the manner of harvesting and storing crop, on whom your father desired to "make an imprint!" He made it but not in the manner expected. "Now ladies, watch this and you will see just how easy it is to move the hay from the load to the stack," spoke your father. He had not noticed that he had stepped into the coil of the rope and that it had slipped about his ankle, so as the horse pulled on the load the knife held and a large amount of hay was lifted skyward, but, woe to his pride—the rope tightened about his ankle, at the same time tripping the knife, allowing the hay to fall between the wagon and the stack, and violently lifting your father feet up and then depositing him, head down, between wagon and stack as the horse came to a stop! Was he humiliated? Was he disgraced? Well, he crawled out from under the hay and a more dejected and disappointed man it would have been difficult to find. Did we laugh? Did Uncle Charles "haw, haw and ho, ho!" Your dad remarked that "if that boy had been paying attention to his work, he could have stopped that horse and this would never have happened!"

Going to the Hinkle sorghum mill, licking the paddles to remove the candied "lasses", was such a treat to us children. Going to the Davidson orchard to eat Early June apples! Going to the Courier timber to gather hazel nuts and to the adjoining timber to gather hickory nuts and walnuts! Going to the Kepper farm, the Mickey farm, the Chrisinger farm, the Lyman farm, the Beam farm, the Miller farm, the Mullen farm, the Rittenhouse farm, the Lee farm, the Anderson farm and to other farms to "play with the boys", were the high spots in the life of my brother Frank and myself.

Then the old Round Grove school! Regardless of the number of years one may live, never will a pupil forget the pleasures, the influence, the disappointments, the joys and sorrows experienced there, nor will they forget the everlasting friendships formed with teachers and pupils!

Then there was old Crooked Creek and the "ole swimmin' hole"! The catfish, sunfish, suckers, etc.! When we caught them we were impressed with our importance and skill for we knew how to get 'em! How we wallowed in the mud of the "swimmin' 'ole"! Never since have I had a bath that was quite so enjoyable, although I have bathed in the waters of the China sea, the Pacific ocean, Manilla Bay and Puget Sound!

I thank you, Charles, for the opportunity to contribute this article for your anniversary number and I hope that I have not exceeded the word limit.

With sincere good wishes,
Very truly your friend,
Herbert F. Gambell.

* From Mrs. S. M. Hedges *

Omaha, Nebraska

Charles Hinkle
Winfield Beacon.

Dear Sir:

Among my early recollections was in 1855, when we were standing around a covered wagon, all ready to start on a long journey of over six

hundred miles from Coshocton, Ohio, to our western home in Iowa where my father had bought several hundred acres of land three years before, when he went through on horse back.

How sad the parting. Dear mother, with four small children, undertaking such a long trip through a new country over poor roads. Indiana was the worst. Mother never forgave that state for those terrible corduroy roads through miles of swamps.

We always aimed to put up for the night but houses were scarce and small; mostly a log house with one room and one or two beds, and large families. Everyone was kind and hospitable and would do the best they could for us. The shelter was worth something and we were thankful for that. Believe it or not, the way six or eight could sleep in one bed was to spoon. One night there was quite a commotion. One of the boys yelled, "Dad, Jim won't spoon." "Jim, spoon thar." Jim spooned and all was peace and quiet. When one turned, they all had to turn to make room. We never got a great variety to eat, but it was filling and that was the principal thing in early days. One place where we stopped, the main dish was schmierkase, doped with molasses. The old man was in high feather. Eating and talking, his mouth got so balled up, he could hardly say anything. One of the boys called out: "Golly, look—Dad's mouth won't scour."

We traveled many weary miles until we reached the Mississippi River where a ferry boat was standing to take us across from the Illinois shore. How badly I felt, as 'twas dark and rainy. Soon we were on Iowa soil and we found a place near for the night. The next day we drove up into Henry county and stayed with a family until father and Uncle Gilbert, who came with us, could put up a small shanty to live in for a while.

There were miles of prairie grass and no houses that we could see. The grass was taller than we children's heads and we could hardly find our way back when sent to drive cattle away. While picking wild flowers and hunting wild strawberries was such a pleasure to brother Gilbert and me, Robert would always be on with the dog hunting snakes. He was bitten by one once and it was nearly his finish. There was no calling on the phone for a doctor. Instead we had to take a horse, that hardly knew what it was to trot, from the plow, and ride fourteen miles after sunset for a doctor. There were no cars then to rush him there to save his life. Dear patient mother bandaged his limb and I held it there all those long hours 'till midnight, and the rattle snake poison was spreading fast. The doctor gave him plenty of whiskey and he was saved.

Winfield then was not the large city it is now. Two houses, one for a dwelling and the other for a post-office. There was a blacksmith shop, millinery, real estate, dressmaking, a Justice of the Peace, etc.

In a few years a school house was built; all religious denominations also held services there for several years. Finally they began building churches and Winfield started putting on airs.

Time moved along and I married and left home. In a few years I came back visiting. The first morning back,



No. 1—Dr. Wertz, editor Winfield Transcript for nine months, Beacon's only competitor. No. 2—J. H. Hardin, founder of the Beacon. No. 3—Hon W. Mullin. No. 4—Graduating class. Left to right: Blanche Clegg, Ben Myers, Hattie Myers, Artie McCulley, Carl Hedges, Wahneetah Clark, Virgie Mullin, Nellie Cowden, Millie Haight, Bertha Smith, Janie Kongable. No. 5—Old covered bridge north of town. No. 6—Back row: May Clayton, Ida Linn. Front row: Jennie Goodspeed, Lucy Mullin, Fannie Goodspeed. No. 7—Prairie Bend swimming hole. No. 8—Left to right D. E. Eicher, Dr. E. W. Harrison, W. B. Ridgeway, H. W. Baker. No. 9—J. W. Cox, B. F. Van Dyke, J. W. Babcock, Emory Loper, Chas Penrose, John Young, E. J. Engledinger, Rev. J. I. Dool, Dr. John T. Hanna, Walt Eyre. No. 10—Can someone name these? No. 11—A number in the graduating class above appear in this grade school picture. Clara Haines, teacher, is an aunt of our Supt. J. H. Moorman. No. 12—Choir in old Presbyterian church. Left to right: Pickett Davidson, Frank Miller, Sadie Miller, Noah Eicher, Mrs. Hanna, Hattie Wilson, Charlie Miller, Nellie Haight, John Lindly.

they opened the kitchen door and called to me to look east and said, "Do you see that smoke?" "Yes," I said, "That is some farmer with a corn cob pipe, running while he is smoking." They replied, "No, don't you hear that tooting?" "Oh, the old fellow stumped his toe and fell down and is yelling." "No," they said, "that is the engine on the narrow gauge, our new railroad we are all so proud of."

The next wonderful achievement in the progress of Winfield was when the first newspaper was published. Who but Ed Hinkle, the brave soldier of the Civil War, leader of the orchestra for all the dances, the highest kicker on the floor and the wittiest fellow in any crowd, could brave public criticism and publish a paper and name it, too. He didn't wait to advertise and offer a big roll of money to the lucky one that would give it a name.

"Twas a fine thing for the community, for they didn't have to spend so much time visiting. They could get all the news about each other by reading the paper, the Winfield Beacon. The Beacon light has guided many a poor creature to prosperity that would be less than nothing without it. The senior partner is dead but its light continues to shine as brightly under the pen of the son as when the father lived. The lustre of the Beacon has not been dimmed. I know, for through the kindness of my sister Elizabeth Van Syoc, I am a privileged reader.

Mrs. S. M. Hedges.

From C. B. Laughery

Long Beach, California
Dear Beacon Friends:

I see the Beacon is going to publish a Jubilee Number, so I thought I would write a few lines as I feel as though I was an old time settler of Winfield. I first saw Winfield in 1888 when I bought John Wilkin's barber shop, (No, I did not buy the little mule which you all know John kept in the back room of the shop). I will never forget that the first morning I opened the shop, a little short, fat fellow came in and was spoken to as "Jack." I said, "Hello, kid, you are next." He said, "I don't want any barber work done—I represent the best newspaper in Winfield and I would like to have you subscribe for it." I signed up for the Beacon and have been taking it ever since, hoping to continue for the next forty years. I still think it the best paper published in Winfield.

It was the first of July when I landed in Winfield and in the last part of September I received a letter from a young lady in Mt. Pleasant, saying that if I would come down and give the County Clerk two dollars she would come to Winfield and live with me. So I spent the two dollars and she has been living with me ever since. A long time for a woman to live with one man (but then, how about the man.)

Boxie Huston was running a restaurant the first door north of the shop and on the corner was the Hawkeye Hotel with Houston Cubertson as the landlord; south of me was Lem Wertz with a little jewelry store and across the street was the postoffice—

Dr. Hanna was postmaster; just south of the postoffice was Lindly's Bank and drug store and there was a young man working in the drug store by the name of J. Ed Huston, now in Hunting Beach, California; the Central Hotel was south on the corner and John Cook was landlord. What a change a few years can bring about.

I won't be able to see you this summer but hope to in '32. Wishing you success with your jubilee number and with best regards to all my old friends in Winfield, I remain as ever,

Your friend,
C. B. Laughery.

From Bob Wallace

Santa Ana, Calif.
214 Owens Drive
July 4, 1931.

Editors of The Beacon
Winfield, Iowa.
Gentlemen:

At your request for a few reminiscient remarks, as to what I had observed as one of the fairly early settlers of Round Grove. I arrived at Round Grove April 9, 1849 by the stork route flying over the site which is today the finest little city in Iowa—Winfield. Landing one and a half miles due east of town, known for many years as the Wallace Farm, afterward known as the Cor Peck Farm, and later, as far as I know, the Hanson Farm.

My first early recollections were my school days, in the latter part of the '50s and early '60s, under the following teachers: Miss Kate Craven, Charlie Fulton, Jim Willis, the two Johns, John C. Gamble, and John W. Anderson, Mrs. Margaret Gamble, Miss Lizzie Cone; these were principally teachers of our winter school and others that I do not recall.

This is a good time to call the roll of Round Grove school in the early '60s as I recall it: Eph Andrews, Lee Andrews, Al Payne, Maria Payne, Mahlon Dixon, Charlie Davidson, Molly Davidson, Betty Davidson, Ed Hinkle, Dora Hinkle, Biard Mickey, Lucinda Mickey, Tom Harkness, Jim Watts, Bob Watts, Jenny Gamble, Charlie Gamble, Electra Bennet, Olden Swearingen, Lizzie Swearingen, Al Swearingen, Sarah Jewett, Mary Jewett, Amehlia Wallace, Bob Wallace, Mahlon Lee, Belle Lee, Orin Miller, Fanny Miller, and Norm Terry, Emma Terry, Erv Hamilton, Susie Hamilton, Tom Hamilton, and others which I cannot recall; a lively, healthy bunch, full of fun, doing our best to make life cheerful for our teacher.

About this time, the First Presbyterian Church was organized in the old Round Grove school house, and services were held semi-occasionally by the Reverend Dinsmore.

In our neighborhood among the early settlers were: Samuel Andrews, my Uncle John Lee, Uncle Will Lee, J. T. Harkness, Mathias McCafferty, William Joy and James Joy, Charles Hinkle, McCully Brothers, Jim, John and George—they operated a saw mill north of Winfield and at that time was considered the last wonder in machinery.

The first store opened in Winfield,

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Congratulates The Winfield Beacon on its fiftieth birthday.

Our part in community service is

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was operated by Charles Root, followed by Ed Rummel, then came John Goodspeed who was in business for many years. William Lauder and Lew Myers were our respective blacksmiths.

In these early days, a good many country dances were made merry by the music of Ed Hinkle with his violin; Ed, afterwards edited the Winfield Beacon. I have attended many dances in many cities in the country, but none seemed to cheer me as the old violin Ed Hinkle used to manipulate.

During these many years that have elapsed, I have tried to keep in touch with the progress of your city. In conclusion, would tender my best wishes for the good health and happiness for all my old-time friends.

Very truly yours,
Bob Wallace.

From P. S. Fenton

Editor Beacon:

As a young boy in my father's home I read the first copy of The Beacon. Later on when I launched out for myself, The Beacon followed me through the intervening years, as I moved from place to place.

Thus I have been a reader and a subscriber of The Beacon for the whole fifty years of its existence.

I do not know of any stronger testimonial I could give as to what The Beacon means to me.

Though far from the scenes of my childhood, the Beacon forms a link that binds me to the old home and its early associations.

If there ever was a better place to be born and raised than in the old Winona neighborhood, I do not know where it could be found.

Now the old neighborhood, as I knew it, is gone. Many have passed to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns."

The rest of us are scattered far and wide, and all of us are far down "the western trail."

As each has passed to the silent realm, it has been recorded with tender, sympathetic words in the pages of The Beacon.

As the rest of us go, one by one, to join those gone on before, it will speak of us with the same tender consideration.

I cannot pass this opportunity to say a word of appreciation for the founder of The Beacon, E. C. Hinkle, father of the present editor.

He often visited our Winona Literary Society and sometimes took part in our discussions, and furnished us music on his violin on which he was very proficient.

I am sure there was not a man in the whole country who was more widely known or universally loved than was Ed Hinkle, as he was known by everybody.

His kindly greeting of "how are you comrade" and the warm hand-clasp is very fresh in my mind as I write these lines.

While he has gone on, the friendly spirit he instilled in The Beacon still lives.

It is that friendly, intimate spirit that pervades the columns of The Beacon that make it unique among newspapers, and is, I think, a large factor in contributing to its success.

It has been fifty years of wonderful achievements and I am glad to have been permitted to have lived these fifty years.

One cannot help but wonder, in view of the past, what the next fifty years will bring.

Even more wonderful things we are told. But with all the wonderful things the years have brought, I wonder are we any better or any happier than when The Beacon and the writer were young fifty years ago?

Congratulations on achieving your fiftieth anniversary and earnest and sincere wishes for your continued success.

Your friend of many years,
P. S. Fenton.

From H. W. Van Dyke

Caldwell, Idaho

Mr. Charles J. Hinkle
Winfield, Iowa.

Dear Friend:

I have at hand your letter asking me to contribute a line in honor of the Beacon's Fiftieth Anniversary Number, which I most cheerfully do.

As I look back over the years of close relationship with the Beacon, I have nothing but pleasant memories of all connected with it. The Beacon has always handed out words of good cheer and encouraged the things that were for the best interests of the community in which it circulated.

Wishing you many more years of good service in your chosen field. With best wishes to the whole staff, I am,

Yours very truly,
H. W. Van Dyke.

From Charles E. Lauder

July 3, 1931
The Winfield Beacon
Winfield, Iowa.

Gentlemen:

Your letter of the 22nd ult. has been on my desk several days, pending a reply.

I appreciate your invitation for me to write a letter concerning my early impressions of the vicinity of Winfield, my experiences, and something concerning its early history that would be interesting to your readers. It would please me to comply with your invitation.

When I first learned to read, my mother used to tell me of Ed Hinkle, then writing from time to time under the nom de plume of "Jotting Joe." There appeared a column every week in a local paper concerning the actions and doings of the people and other matters of interest to the residents of the vicinity of Round Grove; the column was usually headed "Round Grove Items," and it was always signed "Jotting Joe." I remember reading this column with a great deal of pleasure; our family had a high regard for the ability of the writer.

Later the Winfield Beacon came into existence, and as I recall the articles above referred to, ceased, for the editor of the Beacon was this same "Jotting Joe," and his time and attention was required in the weekly

issue of the Beacon itself, to say nothing of the numerous jobs of commercial printing that fell under his supervision.

Very friendly terms existed between Ed Hinkle, John Stinson, the foreman of this print shop, and myself. I always enjoyed meeting these people and I envied the position occupied by them in the community.

A great many members of the families then closely associated with us have passed away. The Davidsons, Gambells, Trimmers, Haights, Youngs, Millers, Lindlys, Hannas, Deals, Pratts, Goodsheets, Glasses, Smiley, Pattersons, Clarkes, Rittenhouses and Siberts, with many others, were prominent in the community and the members of these different families, readily come to my mind.

Of course we lived some four and one-half miles from town, and in those days this meant three-quarters of an hour in time, a distance now readily covered in six or seven minutes.

Many events of that time made a vivid impression upon my memory, which might be interesting to the participants, but because of the lapse of time and change in actors, these same events would lose much in interest to the modern reader.

Assuring you of my appreciation of your invitation and with best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,
Charles E. Lauder.

From Will Bashford

Superior, Nebraska.

Mr. Charles Hinkle,
Beacon Editor,

Dear Sir:

I must say that I was quite elated to receive your letter and be invited to take part in the Beacon's golden anniversary. But have no fear that I will tire your readers with the thousand word limit.

Just a few words on this glorious Fourth. It has been raining all morning and is still at it. It will be great for this country but so many young folks will have to miss the picnics.

As this is to be ancient history we will go back to the 70's and a Fourth when Clay Dean was orator of the day. We boys heard so much about Dean and we were wild to see him. But when we did see him, he was just a man. This celebration was held in the timber north of town, across the creek from the old Hochritter place, I think in the year 1876.

Along in the late '60's, some one over north of the creek—I think it was Sam Turkington—shot a wild cat, which they called a catamount. It was on exhibition at Ed Rummell's store. Are there any old settlers there who remember Ed?

The Presbyterian Diamond Jubilee reminded me of an entertainment put on in the old church before it was finished. One act, "The Hunter and the Bear", put on by E. C. Hinkle and Fid Cook, was quite exciting. The pole was set on the floor and up against the rafters, on which the bear escaped while being shot with paper wads.

Well, Charles, I think this is about enough from me. So I will close with a hearty hello to all the old

friends and readers of the Beacon, and may the good old paper and the good old town of Winfield sail on with flying colors through another voyage of fifty years is the wish of

Yours truly,
Will Bashford.

From E. T. Price

Powell Butte, Ore., July 1, 1931.
Editor Beacon:

Fifty years ago I walked into The Beacon office, then in charge of J. H. Hardin and wife and subscribed for the coming paper as the first issue had not yet been printed.

I also agreed to contribute a few notes of the happenings in the Winona district, from time to time, which I continued to do for a number of years.

These articles led me into a discussion of the breaking of the Henry Phillips' tombstone in the Friends cemetery west of Winfield, and also the way the stockbuyers were taking advantage of farmers in handling of the stock market values, which lasted over many months.

The Beacon subscription list grew by hundreds by reason of the interest in these discussions, I was informed by E. C. Hinkle, and I am pleased to state that the Beacon has held a place in the local newspaper field of real worth and has always supported the moral and temperance cause to the benefit of the community.

The local correspondents keep up the community interest very well, and should have the commendation of all.

The Beacon has reached me weekly, and always receives my careful perusal.

I am always pleased to learn of the welfare of my remaining friends, who are scattered far and wide. Many have passed away as nature intended, but they still have a place in my memory.

The city and community surrounding Winfield are to be congratulated on having the means at hand of combatting any influence for the lessening of a standard set by its editors years ago, and maintained steadfastly for so long a time and maintaining a position of non-partisan and non-sectarian editorial work, thereby cementing a unity feeling so valuable to the world at large.

The Beacon has always been a friend of, and protector of youth, guarding against doubts and misunderstanding, so harmful if allowed to grow and spread abroad, yet warning against repetition of carelessness of acts so common in this old world of ours.

Long may the work go on and have undying support.

Powell Butte, Ore.
E. T. Price,

WINFIELD HAS A GOVERNMENT AIR PORT

A nice laying piece of meadow on the McCulley farm north of Winfield, is serving as a municipal air port. It is government controlled. H. J. McCulley is caretaker.

All of the Engravings

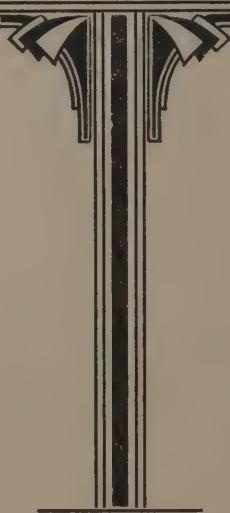
(Picture Plates)

appearing in this 50th Anniversary
Number were made
by the

Commercial Art Engravers

of

Cedar Rapids, Iowa



And in Conclusion—the Beacon Bunch



JACK
1.



"THE OLD MAN"
2.



ETHEL
3.



CHARLIE
4.



THE PLANT
5.



'BILL'
6



LITTLE BEACONS



"HUSKY"
8.



ART
9.



CHARLIE
10.

The entirety of this Anniversary Number was composed, printed and bound in the Beacon office. Personnel of the force: No. 1—Jack C. Lane, operator and compositor. No. 2—Chas. J. Hinkle, publisher and general roust-a-bout. No. 3—Ethel W. Hinkle, our severest critic. No. 4—Charles A. Spangler, pressman. No. 5—The Plant. No. 6—William E. Bryson, sports and special writer. No. 7—The publisher's daughters, Jane and Martha. No. 8—Raymond W. Crawford, artist. No. 9—A. C. Hallgren, operator. No. 10—C. M. Schwinn, compositor and floor-man. Help from the two Mrs. Hinkles in the grand wind-up is appreciated.

NOTATIONS

NOTATIONS

NOTATIONS

G. E. PRATT

R. E. PRATT

C. A. PRATT

Electric Theatre Company

Had Its Beginning in Winfield in 1911

Now Operating

PRATT'S

Winfield

STATE

Washington

FOX

Washington

A CONTENTED PEOPLE must have entertainment. It was with this thought in mind that the first little theatre was given birth in Winfield. It gave way long ago for the present structure that rivals playhouses of much larger cities.

The first out-of-town venture established the "Fox" theatre in Washington. Just this past spring the company purchased the old Graham, completely remodeled it and presented to Washington people one of the finest theatres in this section and called it the "State."

All three are in daily operation.

The finest obtainable equipment, projecting and reproducing photoplays of a high order at a cost within the reach of all, has been responsible for the success of the Electric Theatre Company.



Winfield Clothing Co.

"The Store of the Town on the Corner"

C. A. EICHENAUER, Mgr.

GENE GORHAM, Assistant



Supplies This Community With the Best in

Clothing :: Shoes Haberdashery

Hart Schaffner & Marx and Club Clothes

Enro Shirts Cooper Underwear

Osh-Kosh Overalls

Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women

and a large and comprehensive stock of accessories for men, women and children. Perhaps the largest clothing stock ever carried in Winfield.

During the 17 years this store has served the people of Winfield, it has been a distinct pleasure for us. The changes in merchandising have been marked. We have kept pace with the times, offering today, store supply service equal to any city establishment.

Congratulations to The Beacon on its
Fiftieth Anniversary

Located in the Building Erected by Chas. Lauer in 1897

